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☞ The above gentlemen are authorized to receipt for money due for subscriptions to our paper.

☞ Remittances by mail, when registered, at our risk.

☞ It seems to be utterly impossible for the Democratic organs to treat with fairness and candor any contest between Democracy and Americanism. They have so long abused and calumniated and misrepresented the American party that they dare not tell the truth about it. They have sworn the horse is "seventeen feet high" and they are unwilling to prove their oath falsehood by doing simple justice and acknowledging their error. Ever since the late municipal election in Baltimore these Democratic organs have been filled with renewed denunciations of Americanism and calumniations of Baltimore. Every street fight there has been exaggerated and magnified into a terrible riot, instigated by the bloody Know-Nothings. Day after day the Democratic editors throughout the country, and particularly here in Louisville, have been shedding the blood of a few more foreigners in that American city, and even when the Mayor of that city has repeated their offite calumnies and filled whole columns with phrisical lamentations over a victory won by shedding the blood of foreigners, when not here the telegraph nor the newspaper accounts of the events of that election contain anything whatever to warrant such a conclusion. On the contrary, the details of the events of the municipal election showed that it was the blood of Americans and not of foreigners that was shed then, that it was an American policeman that was murdered by bloodthirsty Irish Democrats while in the discharge of his duty, and that all who were wounded were Americans, wounded by bullets and missiles fired from houses fortified by foreigners, and that it was in these arsenals of the Irish Democrats of Baltimore that stacks of Government muskets and rifles and slugs and balls and ammunition were found.

But the Democratic organs carefully conceal all these facts from their readers. They suppress even the regular telegraphic dispatches which exculpate the Americans from all blame. They publish garbled statements of riots and street fights in which the fact that the assailants were foreigners and Democrats is suppressed and they howl forth with unmitigated humor the vile calumnies against Americans who are doing all in the power of good citizens and quelling life and limb to maintain peace and good order, and securing to all who are entitled to vote a free and unrestrained exercise of the right of suffrage.

The Democrat of Sunday devoted a column to a pretensed attempt to show the necessity for the unconstitutional and illegal and anti-republican conduct of Governor Ligon, in ordering out the militia and declaring martial law upon election day in the chief city of a State in which the laws expressly make it a misdemeanor for a military officer to parade his soldiers within view of a voting place upon election day. This attempted excuse of Governor Ligon's outrageous effort to overawe with a military force a political majority opposed to its party is interlarded throughout with piteous whinings over the blood of foreigners that was shed because this Democratic militia were not allowed to control the election with their bullets and bayonets, but the details of the occurrences in Baltimore on Wednesday last afforded no ground of complaint. Even the account of those occurrences taken from Democratic sources shows that an unexpected quiet and good order was maintained there by the Mayor and police of the city. The Sun, a violently partisan Democratic paper, says:

"Except in the immediate vicinity of the places for voting, everything was quiet in the city yesterday, and until the time when the returns began to be received it was as orderly as any other day. There was no excitement for some time. Personal to the request of the Mayor, all the saloons were closed at an early hour and not opened again during the day or night. There was but little business at the bar-rooms. The number of arrests was not greater than on other days, and the election absorbing the attention of nearly all the idle people.

This constituted the whole of the "rioting and bloodshed." In each case an Irishman was the assailant, but this fact is carefully concealed from Democratic readers.

While the Democratic organs are thus severe upon *supposed* election riots in Baltimore, what have they to say to the real outrages committed at nearly all the voting-places in New York by gangs of Irish Democrats, the details of which we published in Saturday morning's Journal? There, the Irish Democrats went from poll to poll destroying the American and Republican ballot-boxes, using hatchets and saws and axes to break up the fences of the public parks to provide themselves with bludgeons, attacking friend—aggressed and sacking the stores of innocent and unoffending tradesmen. New York is under a Democratic government. A few days ago a man was murdered there by Democratic shoulder-hitters within the city hall itself and almost at the door, certainly within hearing of the Democratic Mayor. On election day there the election was made an absolute nullity by the violent outrages openly committed by organized bands of Democratic ballot-box stuffers and thousands of foreigners Democrats went in a body to the houses of the candidates, offering to sell their votes. American and Republican ballot-boxes were forcibly seized and broken to pieces by Irish Democratic ballots, and innumerable outrages of the most desperate and deplorable character were committed by them, but the Democratic organs are dumb as to all these enormities and rejoice loudly over a victory achieved by such desperate and violent and unlawful and riotous proceedings.

What honest or honorable man can any longer have confidence in the statements of such vilely partisan editors? How can the people know when to believe any statement in a Democratic organ which suppresses willfully and knowingly the truths by which its own party will surely be condemned and supposes or invents reasons for a tirade of calumniations against the American party? Let them learn to tell the truth and shame the devil, for their curses like chickens always come home to roost.

We may look out for a strenuous effort to postpone the election of a United States Senator. The Louisville Journal will not say anything now, but knows that there is not as much reason for going into the election as there was when Thompson was elected, and is of opinion that the next Legislature will meet time enough. All the organs will see "*remedy no,*" and we shall soon have a chance for postponement. Then will come some of the queer interpretations of law from high and low Know-Nothing bodies, expounding and confounding the whole matter with the most profound adandonment of the whole Know-Nothing press.—*Louisville Democrat.*

The author of that remark will not deny that the omission of the next Legislature to elect a U. S. Senator would cause a much shorter vacancy in the U. S. Senate than would have been caused by a similar omission on the part of the Legislature that re-elected Mr. Thompson, nor will he, we presume, deny, that he himself and all the rest of the Lecofoco organs in Kentucky thought it an outrage, at the time of Thompson's election, that he should be elected so long before the period of taking his seat.

The Democratic organs, in the case of Thompson, thought it exceedingly scandalous that a Whig Legislature should elect a U. S. Senator in time to prevent an inevitable vacancy of several weeks, and yet now the same Democratic organs think that it would be a perfect atrocity for the Americans of the next Legislature to favor a postponement which would cause at most but a fifth part so long a vacancy—and all this too in spite of the notorious fact that the time of the meeting of our Legislature was changed two years ago for the avowed reason, among others, that the election of U. S. Senators might upon occasion be longer deferred without even a pretext of serious injury to the public interest.

We say again that the American of the next Kentucky Legislature will undoubtedly do what they conceive to be their duty in respect to the election of a U. S. Senator without being influenced in the slightest degree by the clamors of the Lecofoco editors. The breath of those editors, whether emitted in the form of censure or praise, is worth no more than the foul air imprisoned in a puff-ball.

Pretty Explicit.—The Albany Argus publishes the following dispatch, sent by the President of the United States to Hon. D. E. Sickles, at Albany, in reference to the rumor that the action of the Governor and Secretary of Kansas was repudiated by the Administration:

WASHINGTON, Monday Nov. 2, 1857.

T. Hon. D. E. Sickles: There is not a word of truth in the removal of Walker and Stanton.

J. BUCHANAN.

P. Hersh, Secretary.

This was of course sent to have an effect in the New York elections. But unquestionably it is intended to imply not only that Walker and Stanton have not been removed but that they *will not be*. Indeed there has been no rumor anywhere of their actual removal, so that there is no significance what ever in the President's dispatch beyond what is involved in the implied declaration that they will not be removed.

And now, if the fire-eaters have got anything to say, let them open their mouths. If there is more fire in their bellies than they can well hold, let them spit it forth as furiously as they please. A pro-slavery majority was returned as elected to the Kansas Legislature, and Walker and Stanton, assuming a prerogative that no living fire-eater regards as belonging to them, have deliberately created a Freesoil majority; yet "*there is not a word of truth in the removal of Walker and Stanton.*" Do you hear *that*, oh ye fire-eaters? If so, what do ye propose to do about it?

Prospects Ahead.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer, speculating about Kansas affairs, writes as follows:

Should they not be removed, the resolution of Messrs. Walker and Stanton will come before the Senate, and be bottomed by Jefferson Davis, who will lead the assault, being seconded by Messrs. Clay, of Alabama, Toombs, of Georgia, Mason, of Virginia, and Green, of Missouri. What course Mr. Douglas will take is not clear. In this crisis concurrence of lively adverse elements, the Republicans will probably coalesce with the moderate and conservative Democrats and carry the Administration through.

So in the great conflict in the next Congress between the Southern Democrats and the Northern Democrats, the Black Republicans, as one of their own leaders states, will coalesce with the Northern Democrats. Black Republicanism and Northern Democracy will fuse against the South. What course "Mr. Douglas will take is not clear." No doubt his perplexity and distress will be dreadful to contemplate and worse to feel. And then to think of their growing directly out of the Kansas bill, of which he has always claimed to be the honored father. Oh what a naughty child that young Bill must be thus to torment his or its "paternal ancestor!"

What will the poor unhappy father of the Kansas Bill be in the North if he does not sustain Walker and Stanton in their fair course? And what will he be in the South if he does sustain them?

We can explain this open violation of duty by Governor Walker by one theory. He is determined to throw off his allegiance to the Democratic administration and place himself at the head of a party at the North, against the Democratic administration and in behalf of Governor Walker, like Bacon, he is not content "to stand in a corner." He has insulted the honor of preferment. He has attempted not to demand station as a strength, but thinks he holds the Administration by the throat. If this option has not been exercised, the consequence will be disastrous to the South.—*Richmond South.*

Well, Mr. South, you have seen from a dispatch under the President's own hand, that, even if Walker *is* determined to throw off his allegiance to a Democratic administration, and even if he does think to hold the administration by the throat, and even if the consequences of sustaining him would be disastrous to the South, the administration is resolved to sustain him, there not being "*one word of truth in the removal of Walker and Stanton.*" Isn't it tolerably liberal on the part of an administration, whose throat is griped by Walker's desperate fingers, to wag its protruded tongue in dictating dispatches for the vindication of its remorseless choker? What does all the chivalry think?

☞ The following is an extract of a letter from a member of the Kansas Constitutional Convention, now in session, to the Charleston Mercury. It is dated Lecompton, Oct. 20:

A large meeting of delegates and Democrats was held in Lecompton last night, and the action of the Convention announced terms. A call of the Democracy is ordered, and Walker and co. will be exposed. Strange as it appears, the course of Walker has given us (Democrats) a great advantage, and no one thinks of stipulation or capitulation. We have been fools for the last two days, they have not a delegate now in Lecompton, except, perhaps, one or two, but have committed themselves to a direct reference of the Constitution they may make to Congress. I will send you a document. We are now in a delightful state of Territorial affairs than ever, but, I think, with the decided advantage on our side.

If this is true, the Kansas Convention will not submit its constitution to the people but send it to Congress direct. Well, in that case, there will be such a Democratic fight as this country never yet saw. The world will hold its breath in the contemplation of the awful spectacle.

In our judgment, the corruptions of the ballot-box are infinitely more dangerous than the slavery question ever was, or ever will be.—*Democrat.*

The editor of the Democrat has written enough to make a pretty sizeable library upon the slavery question, but has always been especially careful to say as little as possible upon what he just now considers "infinitely more dangerous"—the "corruptions of the ballot-box." We had actually fancied that he and his friends regarded these with extreme tenderness and even with extreme favor.

The Chinese Sugar Cane a Failure.—Mr. W. H. Belcher, of the celebrated Sugar Refinery at St. Louis, perhaps the highest auth rity in saccharine matters in the country, has been carefully testing the Chinese cane. He says that it will prove a failure as far as sugar making is concerned, and, if it will not granulate, (as it will not) the syrup does not contain a due proportion of cane sugar. He doubts its virtues as a sugar producing plant.

Snow at the South.—The Cheraw (S. C.) Gazette reports a slight fall of snow at that place on Friday night, the 26th ult. In the neighborhood of Asheville, in the western part of North Carolina, snow fell last week to the depth of five feet.

☞ The following from the Baltimore Patriot of Thursday, exposes a contemptible duplicity of the Democratic Governor of Maryland. It will be remembered that on Saturday he issued a proclamation announcing his intention not to use the military and expressing his entire confidence in the ample sufficiency of the arrangements already made by the Mayor to preserve the peace. At any rate the Governor hadn't any occasion to use his soldiers, although it seems that he did not disband them till after the election. The Patriot says:

It appears, after all, that Gov. Ligon had not abandoned the idea of calling out the military until last night. He this morning issues his orders through the Sun to the commanding officers, as follows:

Baltimore, Nov. 3th, 1857.

The occasion contemplated by my orders of the 29th ult. having passed, and it being no longer necessary that this militia be further marched out, the First Light Division M. V. is relieved from duty, and the enrollment of the Third Division M. M. is discontinued. You are requested to the direction of the commanding officer of that division.

The commanding officers of these divisions will accordingly issue the necessary orders to their fleet.

T. WATKINS LIGON.

What confidence could be placed in his previous proclamation revoking his orders? It was all a *row*, but still the people were right, and we opine that he and his aids feel quite as *small* on the military question as they do at the result of the ballot-boxes. Bullets stand no chance with *ballots* these times.

☞ The Eighth ward in Baltimore is the headquarters of the Irish Democracy in that city. It is there that issued the armed bands of Irish Democracy by whom the police were fired upon in the late municipal election. The following will serve to show how the election was managed by those imported patriots, and how it would have been managed throughout the city if Governor Ligon had been permitted to bring into it his Democratic standing army. The Baltimore Patriot, of Thursday, says:

Those honest Democratic politicians who are wont to accuse the American party of illegal voting are referred to the very beautiful vote given yesterday in the immaculate Eighth. There the Democracy had everything their own way, and fully proved that when they have the opportunity they know how to do the voting. It is known that *there are only some at thirty hundred voters in that ward, all told, and yet yesterday they piled up a majority of 2,136 votes.*

A Lesson.—A letter from Iowa City to the New York Evening Post says that some of the merchants of that place "have experienced a bitter gill in the form of journeying Eastward for goods, expending the usual credit facilities, and then laughing that credit was among the business and cash the *nine* one son of mercantile operations." We have no doubt that a good many more Western men have taken similar doses, and it is to be hoped that the medicine will do them good, for assuredly they stand in need of a thorough purgation. The Western trade has been conducted as though payment were a matter of small consequence. People owing heavy bills for goods, bought for one season, instead of meeting their engagements honestly, have usually sought "fun" the next season on their credit. We have repeatedly said that this really benefited neither part', and we have an example of it in the same letter from which we take the above question. The writer says that a merchant of Iowa City had just returned from a collecting tour west of that point. He had taken with him bills receivable and accounts for collection amounting in twenty thousand dollars, and he brought back, as the fruits of his labor, three hundred dollars. It is added that this man was a first-rate collector.—*Cin. Com.*

Certainly it is not at all to be wondered at that Western merchants find a difficulty at this time in obtaining credit in New York and other Eastern cities. In very numerous instances they have failed to meet their pecuniary engagements in those cities, and one great reason of that failure has been their inability to make collections from their customers, consisting of the farmers and other people of the country. We have heard a great deal of complaint, no doubt just, that multitudes of farmers, in good circumstances, cannot be persuaded to pay their debts to the country merchants, who consequently are unable to pay theirs to the Western city merchants, who are of course unable to pay theirs to the Eastern merchants and thus to maintain their credit in that section.

The world has a most exalted opinion of the scrupulous integrity and thorough reliability of the farmers of our country, and they ought, at any reasonable sacrifice, to uphold and vindicate that opinion. They have not, however, in only an abundance but a superabundance of all the good qualities of the earth, and, if they will but sell these at what they can get, nearly all of them can pay their debts at once. There are very many of them however, we fear, who suffer their obligations to remain undischarged because they choose to wait an indefinite period in the expectation or hope that their produce will command better prices than it commands now. They refuse to fulfill their contracts because they think that it is not their interest to fulfill them. This is all wrong, exceedingly wrong, and calculated to do great and most extended mischief. Let them sell their surplus produce as advantageously as they can, but sell it without unnecessary delay; and then they can settle with the country merchants, and then the country merchants can settle with our wholesale Western merchants, and these in turn can settle with the Atlantic merchants; and the effects will be abundantly manifest in the increase of trade and the advancement of the prosperity of the whole people.

The Woodman Case.—The New York Times of Friday says: "The matter of the application and a writ of habeas corpus for the release of Mrs. Caroline Woodman from confinement at Sanford Hall, Flushing, was again before Judge Roosevelt yesterday. At the close of the argument as to admissibility of her affidavit, which is a lengthened statement of the origin and character of her trials and troubles, Mr. Brady submitted letters written by herself, announcing her release from all restraint, at the instance of her brother, who had just arrived in town, declaring her intention to be to return with him to the home of her parents, in Mississipi, and acknowledging that she had been kindly treated by both Gen. McDonald, the proprietor, and Dr. Barlow, the medical attendant of the retreat at Flushing. Counsel for the relator, thereupon, withdrew their petition, and thus the proceedings terminated."

The real available wealth of any country consists in its stock of "laborers," "provisions," and "clothing."—*Albany Evening Journal.*

Where there is a large stock of laborers, and they can, as in many places at the North, find no work to do and no food to eat, can they be considered as constituting any very considerable amount of "available wealth?"

☞ Gen. A. Clark, assistant cashier of the Grocers Bank, New York, has proved a defulter in the sum of $68,000. He effected this by false entries. He has absconded, and left worthless notes and checks to the amount of $50,000 on a friend whom he had accommodated.

☞ It seems after all to be perfectly true, that there was a pro-slavery indignation meeting at Lecompton for the condemnation and denunciation of Walker and Stanton, and, that the notorious abolitionists of Lawrence made a formal offer of protection to those functionaries. It appears from the following correspondence that W. & S. declined flying to Lawrence for refuge, but that they were exceedingly grateful to their friends the abolitionists for the offer, and assumed great merit for the courage they considered themselves as displaying in remaining at the post of duty at the hazard of "personal consequences." How will the fire-eaters like the very affectionate courtship and sudden match between the Democratic functionaries of Kansas and the abolitionists?

[From the Lawrence Herald of Freedom.]

KANSAS.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GOV. WALKER AND CITIZENS OF LAWRENCE.

LAWRENCE, Oct. 20, 1857.

To His Excellency Robert J. Walker, Governor Kansas Territory, and Hon. F. P. Stanton, Secretary Kansas Territory.

GENTLEMEN: We, the undersigned, your fellow-citizens, having heard that your just action in rejecting the fraudulent returns from Oxford, in this district, has created great excitement against you, among certain persons assembled at Lecompton, and that they are threatening violence, desirous of preserving the peace of the Territory, we respectfully invite you to remove to this locality, and we pledge you a hearty welcome, and full protection against the fiends who would crush you, and trample upon the dearest rights of the people of Kansas.

Respectfully yours,

H. JANE, G. W. BROWN,
RICHARD REALF,

And 100 other citizens of Lawrence.

LECOMPTON, Oct. 21, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: We have received your communication of this date, inviting us to remove to the city of Lawrence, and offering your protection against violence, which you suppose has been threatened against us certain persons in Lecompton. It is quite true, gentlemen, that the evening succeeding our reception of the Oxford returns a small meeting here of fifteen or twenty persons, assembled informally in connection with the administration of the affairs of Kansas; but no threats of personal violence were made, as far as we have learned; and we entertain no apprehensions of injury to ourselves. If any such acts had been made, our official duty requires our presence now at Lecompton, and no hazard of personal consequences would deter us from remaining; here. While, therefore, we must decline your invitation to remove to Lawrence, we tender you our sincere thanks for your hospitalities so kindly proffered. We thank, you, also, gentlemen, for the apprehension you have been pleased to express, of our course in regard to the extraordinary returns (as they are called) from Oxford. From our first inspection of that document, we never doubted or hesitated as to its rejection. But besides the intrinsic evidence on the face of the paper itself, we deemed it our duty, by a visit to that precinct, to ascertain the facts which are set forth in our proclamation of the 10th inst. From the period of our entrance into this Territory, it has been our determination, so far as within our power, to enable the people of Kansas, in the true meaning of the organic law, to control their own Government; and to this policy we shall continue steadfastly to adhere. Influenced by these considerations, we have rejected the spurious and illegal returns from Oxford, as we would those from Oxford. Accept, gentlemen, most sincere assurance of the respectful consideration of your fellow-citizens,

R. J. WALKER,
FRED. P. STANTON.

To Messrs. Lane, Brown, Realf, and upwards of one hundred citizens.

The Hunker Demonstrations in New York. The New York papers of Friday come to us with lengthy reports of meetings of the "unemployed" in that city. A large meeting was held in the park on Thursday. Several speeches were made, marked by a violent tone and menacing purpose. A petition, prepared by a committee appointed by the meeting, was sent in to the Common Council, demanding employment upon the public works, and that the agent of Mayor Wood's plan for selling flour, coal, &c., at wholesale prices. The Common Council were warned, "as guardians of the peace and good order of society," that "they *must find work for the people*, if individual exertion prove not sufficient"—and that if one of their "number dies by starvation or exposure to the elements," they will be held responsible for not "doing their duty after being warned." They also had an interview with Mayor Wood, who cautioned them against any violation of the laws and urged them not to disturb in any way the public peace. The Times adds:

These movements, at this early season, are certainly indicative of serious and perilous experiences during the coming winter. The leaders in these demonstrations, as their names show, are foreigners, and their action, besides alarming the whole community, will be very likely to arouse the special hostility of the Native American sentiment which, however it may seem to have fallen off in its political strength, is still very earnest and very widespread in the public mind.

It is to be hoped for their own sake as well as for the public welfare of the community, that these menacing demonstrations will not go beyond public meetings and the adoption of violent resolutions.—But it is very evident that our city stands upon the brink of great dangers, and that a high degree of wisdom, revolution, and regard for the public welfare will be required on the part of our municipal authorities, to preserve us from scenes which will involve more of disaster and disgrace than we care to contemplate.

The Express, of Friday, makes the following comment:

The public will see again to-day reported in the Express, another of those extraordinary demonstrations, such as we have often come to us in revolutionary times from Paris, Berlin, Vienna, or Naples. Thousands of hungry men, headed by bad men not so hungry, preparing the way, under the cry of "work," "bread," for the scences of 1848 in Paris, Vienna, and Berlin. Those thousands of men now having nothing to do, daily parade the streets, and Parks—as if government could provide either bread, or meat, or work—and while they are finding that this is a mighty job, beyond the power of government—meanwhile they are being educated by their demagogues into the belief, that among their rights is the right to bread and meat wherever they can find it—by work if they can get it—but if not, by strong hands and trained muscles.

The ostensible demand now is for work on "the Park," "the Reservoir," or "the new Post Office," but all these jobs, if it were in the power of the corporation to find the money to pay the workmen, would not, a quarter part, supply the demand for employment. It is to be hoped, however, that the Common Council will do all it can find means to do, to supply work.

Among the speeches worthy of note to-day, is one from Herr Beeler, an Austrian, now a jeweler in this city. "Work or Death," is his watchword, it seems.

A Singular Story.—The Washington States, of Thursday evening, contains a curious story of the alleged invention of a very formidable weapon of war, which was used by the Russians in the Crimea, and is now said to have passed into the hands of the Mormons. It is said that agents of the Russian government were permitted freely to explore the records of our Patent Office, and to avail themselves of all the improvements in military art there recorded, and that the Russian Consul-General in New York thus became acquainted with an explosive material, discharged by electricity, invented by a Mr. Storm, and that it was used to some extent in demolishing the fortifications at Sebastopol, when it was found that they could no longer be held.

Upon the close of the war the invention was laid before Congress—drawings were submitted to the Secretary of War—Gen. Quitman and other officers gave it their attention, and the whole matter was afterwards placed in the hands of several persons for the purpose of making experiments. It is now alleged by the States that these men were all Mormons, and that, after becoming familiar with the invention, they abandoned the inventor and carried their knowledge to Utah. The States says:

They had satisfied themselves that old kegs, hollow trees, common boxes, anything in short which could be made to contain a bottle of the burning fluid, a little powder, and a considerable amount of missiles, whether of balls, iron scraps, or pebbles, and fragments of rocks, could be converted into cheap and formidable batteries, whose discharge could be governed, at almost any distance, to a second of time; and the Mormons may be pictured to try the powers of the new system in the defiles of Utah.

We attach very little credit to this marvelous story, but it is curious enough to merit some attention.

☞ A literary correspondent of the New York Tribune, noticing the Atlantic Monthly, says:

Mr. Emerson reads two or three poems and an article on Illusions. I discovered the authorship at a dinner by the chance use of "It" for *It is*, which is peculiar to Mr. Emerson.

This contraction, which, in general, is not only "clumsy" but slip-shod and fantastic, is not "peculiar to Mr. Emerson." We know at least one other writer of distinction in this country with whom it is a sort of pet form.

☞ A South Carolina paper says that the squirrels are emigrating in great numbers from that State. It seems that the South Carolina squirrels are smarter than the South Carolina men.

o-o-o-o-o—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

We present that as just about an average specimen of the author's learning, talent, and genius.

Murderous Violence in New Orleans.—The Bulletin of November 2d has the following bloody record:

On Saturday night a gang of ruffians entered the coffeehouse of John Davis, on the corner of Marias and Customhouse streets, and commenced an attack with pistols and knuckles upon a party who were quietly engaged in playing dominoes. One or two of the party were seriously wounded in the attack, and an old man named John Mclaughlin, who was looking on, was shot in the breast, and instantly killed. Mr. McLaughlin was an old resident, and owned considerable property in the city.

The same night, Charles McFarlan, keeper of a grocery store on the corner of St. Mark and Bayou streets, was assaulted and wounded with his own tumbler, by a party of rowdies, who demanded liquor of him without pay.

Also on Saturday night, Mr. Rice, proprietor of "Rice's Row," on Gravier street, was badly cut in the face by some unknown persons with brass-knuckles.

Late on Saturday night, "Connaught Yard," on Julia street, had been the scene of a fierce riot. Two strangers, one of them a lady, were passing through the premises, when they were attacked by a large party, who knocked down and beat upwards of twenty of the inmates, principally Irish tenants.

Also on Saturday night, the same night, an attack was made upon Colbert's "Alabama Exchange," corner of Lafayette street and Front Levee. Several persons were injured; one was wounded in the breast by a shot, and another had his ear bitten off. In all these cases, the assailants were not robbed, but when those troops arrive they will find Utah a desert, every house will be burned to the ground, every tree cut down, and every field laid waste. We have given you a fair warning and fair play for two days, they all being sick except the mother. He wanted to see the corn-houses again started, as that would keep them alive.

Mr. Tomis, a German, was the next to speak. He had worked, he said, for twenty years at the watch-case making, during which time he could always get work, but now no work was to be had, and no prospect of any traffic; the whole trade had looked for work of every description, but none was to be had. He wanted to join the army, but they would not take him because he had a family.

Another German, who refused to give his name, was called to speak. He remarked that he could not make a speech, but would like to read a call which he had prepared, to be submitted to the people. He thought it might do them some good if they could have it published. He was not as yet out of money, but what little he had saved up was fast going, and he, too, would soon be without a cent. He then read his appeal, which was as follows:

To the Citizens of New York:

From the late crisis which has visited our city it has resulted in throwing out of employment many thousands of honest and hard-working men, as is well known among them that there is little or no prospect for work during the coming winter. Their late employers cannot promise them work, for they, too, have suffered loss and ruin, leaving the poor, who by no fault of theirs are thrown out of work, to stop have we wandered, but the only reply was, no work, no work, reduced many at the present time almost to starvation. Our only resources for assistance is to appeal to the public, well known that our citizens have always been at the head in donating to the unfortunate. Many thousand dollars have been given to the poor, the sick, and the unfortunate, both at home and abroad. Is it, therefore, to be supposed that you are going to let us starve at your very door? Let those who have plenty come up and help the weak and distressed. Cold weather is fast approaching, which must help to increase the suffering; we therefore ask you, as good citizens, as hard-working men, to give us bread to keep our families from starving with hunger.

Three hearty cheers were then given, and the meeting adjourned.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Massachusetts has this year elected to her Legislature an unusual number of experienced or noted legislators. Among them are ex-Governor Marcus Morton, and his son, Marcus Morton, jr., of Andover, the father and son belonging to different political parties, and Caleb Cushing, of Newburyport, late United States Attorney General, who was in the Legislature thirty-two years ago. Mr. Julius Rockwell, Wilson's predecessor in the United States Senate, chosen in Pittsfield; James H. Duncan, representative from Haverhill, and Charles W. Upham, from Salem, have served many terms of Congress. Charles Hale, of the Boston Daily Advertiser, is reelected from Boston, and Robert S. Rantoul, jr., represents the town of Beverly.

N. Y. Evening Post.

Another Election Roster.—An Irishman, named John Caffrey, was arrested yesterday, charged with rioting on election day. Officers Many and Allen, of the Twentieth Precinct, made affidavit against Caffrey, charging him with inciting to riot and throwing stones at Officer Lloyd. It is alleged that Caffrey, in connection with other persons, rescued a prisoner from the custody of Officer Lloyd, after which the disorderlies fell upon and badly beat the officer. Justice Davison, before whom the accused was taken, committed him to prison.

N. Y. Tribune.

Emigrants.—The total number of emigrants from Ireland from the first of May, 1851, to the first of September, 1857, was four hundred and sixty thousand six hundred and forty males and four hundred and fifty thousand three hundred and twenty-six females—together, nine hundred and ten thousand nine hundred and fifty-six. In the first eight months of the present year the number of emigrants from Ireland was seventy-two thousand one hundred and sixty-six.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 11, 1857.

Brazil.—The recent departure of the Hon. Richard K. Mead, our newly appointed Minister to Brazil, for the seat of his mission, suggests some interesting reflections touching our relations with that rich and advancing empire. Those relations, we need hardly say, are not and never have been what they should be. Under Lecompton auspices, our foreign relations have seldom approached that degree of fitness. With Brazil they have been particularly imperfect. And a moment's consideration will show why.

Brazil, as our readers doubtless know, declared her independence as late as 1822, and, only in 1825, obtained a constitution, and formally took a position among the sovereign States of the world. She is yet in her youth, with all the inexperience, and many of the foibles, incident to that rash and passionate condition. She is just in that state of pride and incredulity which renders a nation at once the victim of others and the dupe of herself. In 1827, while still on the very threshold of her national career, she fell an easy prey to the diplomatic arts of England, who, in a treaty adroitly concocted and imposed on the Brazilian Government at that time, virtually monopolized the trade of the young empire for seventeen years. Whilst our Charge d'Affaires at Rio de Janerio was discussing the true principles of blockade and neutral navigation, the diplomatic representative of England, with a boldness and dexterity characteristic of his Government, took possession of the tempting field of Brazilian commerce, to the exclusion of ourselves and of all other nations. The prize was lost almost before we had awakened to a sense of its value. This, however, was perhaps inevitable. We certainly do not hold the Government of that period to any very rigid responsibility for it. The event no doubt was largely if not wholly beyond its control. But this excuse does not apply to recent Administrations. In 1844, the treaty with England expired by its own limitation, and Brazil became once more free to enter into just commercial relations with the rest of mankind. England naturally undertook to renew her former exclusive relations with the empire, but, in the face of the bitter experience of the past, was contemptuously rejected, and, in point of fact, has never since been able to establish respectable relations of any sort with her. Now evidently was our time. It is instructive to notice how we improved it.

At this critical moment the Administration at Washington sent Henry A. Wise to represent the country at Rio de Janeiro. This simple fact tells the whole story. The result was exactly what might have been expected. Wise, who was entrusted with the presentation of certain claims of American citizens, ranted and bullied like the madcap he is, until he inspired the hatred and disgust of the Imperial Government not only for himself personally but for his country. Instead of conciliating Brazil, and, by a temperate and statesmanlike course, paving the way to advantageous commercial relations with her, he wantonly outraged her self-respect, and, in behalf of his country, rudely dashed down the prize which after years of exclusion was for the first time within easy grasp. Brazil has never forgiven Wise's blustering. But keenly as his conduct rankled in her bosom, it has acquired fresh edge from subsequent events. His successor, Mr. Todd, of Ohio, and his successor, Mr. Schenck, of the same State, although both very excellent gentlemen, and the latter decidedly an able one, were no diplomatists, and unfortunately did little or nothing to remove the aversion produced by the reckless Virginian. In 1855, Mr. Trousdale, of Tennessee, was sent out to Brazil. This appointment was bad enough, but fortune aggravated the blunder. It so happened that about the time of Trousdale's arrival at Rio de Janeiro Lieut. Maury's letters on the commerce of the Amazon appeared in the Brazilian press. It will be remembered by those who have read these effusions of the eloquent but visionary Lieutenant that in the course of them he hints very unequivocally at the policy of opening the Amazon by force. This suggestion, from so high a source, and presented in the form of so glowing and captivating a portrayal of the commercial riches of the imperial river, not unnaturally fired the apprehensions and gave new life to the cherished suspicions of the Brazilian Government. But when Trousdale capped the climax by calling on the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and clumsily *demanding* the opening of the Amazon, who can wonder that the Minister cut the negotiation extremely short by replying, as he turned coldly on his heel, that such questions were "subjects of diplomatic discussion not of *demand*." Such is the literal fact. Trousdale came home with a flea in his ear, and deposited it in the ear of his Government. We shall see if Mr. Mead succeeds in expelling it.

Unquestionably Mr. Mead assumes the Mission under comparatively favorable circumstances. Not only is it fair to presume that his instructions are drawn up in view of the wretched miscarriages we have described, but the Premier of the Brazilian Cabinet, Sr. Sonza Franco, is understood to be the representative of the free trade interest of the empire, and as influential as he is wise and enlightened. Above all, perhaps, the Emperor himself, Don Pedro II., whose sagacity and intelligence are highly spoken of by Americans who have visited his Capital, and whose maturer powers give him somewhat greater weight in the councils of his Government than he exerted in his early years, is thought to be not indisposed to concede the privileges we seek. Altogether, Mr. Mead sets out under encouraging auspices. We trust sincerely that success may crown his mission.

☞ On Thursday evening last the following resolutions, introduced by Mr. Gillliss, were adopted by the Board of Common Council:

Resolved by the Common Council of the city of Louisville, That we have heard with some concurrence the tender to the American of Baltimore for their grand triumph over State and National Democracy.

Resolved, That the Mayor be and is hereby directed to forward a copy of the above resolution to the Mayor of Baltimore with such comments as he may consider appropriate.

As was expected, the adoption of these resolutions has raised a howl of demoniac rage among the "Molly Maguire" organs. They have already begun to rave like maddened fiends over this expression of sympathy with the people of Baltimore and gratulation that they and the whole nation have escaped the humiliating spectacle, the burning shame of a free American city being subjected to an outrageous military despotism upon election day. Had these foreign-loving

EXCITEMENT AT BRANDENBURG.—We learn that the quiet town of Brandenburg was thrown into great commotion on Saturday night by the arrest of two white men and a negro, who stand charged with running off a slave, named Charles, of Mr. Bates, some four weeks ago. The white men are David and Charles Bell, father and son, who reside in Indiana opposite Brandenburg, and the negro is named Oswell Wright, and resides at Corydon, Indiana. It appears that Wright took Charles to Brownstown, Ind., and put him on the cars. Wright made a confident of a Mr. Johnson at Brownstown, and informed him of the whole affair. Mr. J. immediately proceeded to where the cars stopped, but before he could reach them, they had started off. He then wrote to Mr. Bates, giving him all the particulars by what means his boy had escaped, which impli cated the Bells and the negro Oswell Wright. The latter had given his free papers to Charles, and taken him on horseback to Brownstown, where he put him on the cars. A stratagem was then resorted to by Messrs. Johnson and Dillo for the arrest of the Bells and Wright. Johnson told Wright that he ought to run off the wife of Charles, and the latter readily acceded to it. Saturday night last was appointed for the time; Wright came to Bell's with two horses, and, after dark, Charles Bell crossed the river in a skiff for the purpose of bringing the woman over. He was immediately arrested. A posse of the citizens of Brandenburg then crossed the river and found two horses standing on the river bank. They repaired to Bell's residence, where Henry Bell and the negro Wright were reading. The negro they arrested without ceremony, he having no free papers as he had given them to Charles, who had neglected to return them by mail as he had promised. They told Bell that there were four horses on the river bank, and, as one of them belonged to him, he had better come along and pick them out, as they wanted to take Wright's horse across. Bell did so, and after they got on the river bank below high water mark, they arrested him also, brought both to Brandenburg, and lodged them in jail.

Young Bell was examined before Judge Alexander and committed in default of giving bail in $5,000 for his appearance. The examination of the two others was in progress when our informant left.

☞ The Cincinnati Gazette of Tuesday says:

This weather having turned cool, and being favorable for the pork business, two of the slaughtering establishments commenced operations this morning. The Cincinnati house killed sixteen hundred head, and had 1,895 in the pens this evening. At another house about 200 were slaughtered. Should the weather continue favorable the business will commence in earnest next week, the arrivals being fair for the season, and a large number having been contracted for delivery this month, they will be pushed forward without delay. The market presented a heavy appearance to-day. A lot of 500 head on the spot was offered at $5 50 per 100 lbs net, without finding a purchaser. There were buyers at $5, and $5 25 would have been paid, perhaps, had the parties holding manifested a disposition to accept that figure. Packers are generally quite indifferent about operating. There is not, we think, a single eager purchaser in market.

The future is regarded with a great deal of doubt, and there is more timidity manifested, even on the part of those who are noted for their "back bone," than we have noticed for many years. The course of the trade will, as remarked previously, depend very much on the condition of the money market; but in any event there promises to be a pressure that will operate against the establishment of prices that were celebrated upon during the summer.

The Gazette has a communication from Shelby county, in this State, in which the writer complains that the Louisville packers would not give more for hogs in that county than they give for hogs in Madison county, while they have to be brought a far greater distance. The writer invites the Cincinnati operators to compete with the Louisville operators. The Gazette advises them to sell to the Louisville operators to take their hogs to that market, and expresses the opinion that the Shelby county farmers are greatly below the average of Kentucky drovers, as regards good trading qualities, if they are not taken in, even in a market where there is "no competition."

☞ The New York Journal of Commerce not long since administered a grave rebuke to the wag who was guilty of attributing the breaking of the Atlantic cable to the poem addressed to it by Tupper, being that nothing could stand such a strain as that. Our excessively proper contemporary reminded the unbelievers in that Mr. Tupper, whatever might be said of his poetical gifts, was a very nice man, and a friend to our country, and that it was outrageous unbounded to be turning his well-meant effusions into ridicule. We have no doubt that the jeanster felt very bad and very insignificant when he read the rebuke of our contemporary, but he will probably recover his equanimity when he reads the following from Punch:

The wife of a compositor is counter in the thread, going into her husband's shop, incidentally overhears Universal Philosophy, but, assistance happily arriving in time, the national cloth has done its work, the poor woman recovered.

Really, Mr. Punch requires looking after. The friends of Tupper should see to him instantly. Where is the Journal of Commerce?

TELEGRAPH.—The editorial use of this term by the London Times to denote the message sent by the telegraph has led to quite a lively discussion in the columns of that paper in relation to the propriety of the new word. Among the disputants are representatives of the rival Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the Oxford men asserting the perfect legitimacy of "telegram," and the Cambridge men declaring it a barbarism, and recommending in its stead "telegraphème," which their rivals in turn pronounce twice as barbarous as "telegram." In America there seems to be a real necessity for coining a word of the kind, and as "telegram" has the start, and is certainly the most euphonious of the two, and especially as it has the sanction of Oxford, which, on all points of classical scholarship, must need Cambridge to the team, we reluctantly give in our adhesion to the neologism of the Times. We agree with our contemporary of the Press that the term will probably live.

☞ During the panic which so seriously disturbed the exchanges, several dry goods and other houses in New York agreed to allow their submit to the enormous premiums demanded at the West for gold and for drafts on New York, ordered remittances to be made in wheat and other produce, much of which has reached arrived and turned out well. A shipment of spring wheat, bought in Chicago and forwarded to a dry goods house in New York as a remittance, was sold at $1 per bushel. It was shipped at Chicago on the 14th of October, the day on which the New York banks suspended, when gold in Chicago was at a premium of 12 per cent, and silver bills on New York could not be had at any price. The sale yielded a sum which fully paid the difference of exchange, or proved equal to a sight draft at par.

☞ The case of Wm. Carley, alias Wm. D. Pankhurst, engineer of the steamer Metropolis, indicted for committing an assault upon Geo. Siebert, in the Louisville canal, was tried in the U. S. Circuit Court at Cincinnati, on Monday. Counsel for defendant claimed that the engineer is not an officer of the boat, within the meaning of the statute; that an offence committed in the canal was not subject to the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States; and that as the canal was within the State of Kentucky, that the suit was improperly brought.

The court, in the instructions to the jury, overruled those points, and the jury found him guilty. A motion for a new trial is pending.

IMPORTANT DECISION TO RIVER MEN.—Judge McLean decided in the U. S. circuit court on Monday, sitting at Cincinnati, in a case involving the jurisdiction between the State of Ohio and the U. S. authorities under the maritime laws "that a sale under the water-craft law of Ohio does not cut off the lien of seamen for wages, under the maritime law of the United States, which declares a seaman's lien first in the list of claims against any boat navigating the river." The case in question arose out of the sale of the steamer S. W. Thomas under the water-craft law of Ohio, and subsequently she was libelled by her pilots for wages and resold by the U. S. marshal.

☞ A Boston paper says that the words "Navy red to navy yellow" have been written over the doors of the Kentucky banks. This is absolutely untrue. Such an inscription, we understand, was recently put up by the citizens of Springfield, O., over their banks, but as such vulgarity has ever been displayed at the door of any bank in Kentucky. Nowhere else rather than rotten eggs has been resorted to for the protection of any of our institutions. Boston Bulletin. Yankees.

The lessees of the New York courts on Saturday thus was an interesting case, involving the responsibility of the proprietors of hotels. A sum of money was placed in the hands of the clerk of one of the hotels for safe keeping, by a person stopping at the house. The next day the clerk absconded with the money. The proprietors claimed that they were not liable. The owner of the money brought suit, and the Judge decided that the proprietors were liable for the amount.

THE NEW YORK HOTEL SCANDAL.—On Friday, two actions commenced suits for damages for libels against James Gordon Bennett, Henry J. Raymond, F. B. Wesley, and George Jones, and Wm. C. Bryant, John Bigelow, and Isaac Anderson, the proprietors, respectively, of the New York Herald, the New York Times, and the New York Evening Post. The cause of the action arises from the publication of the affidavit of Mrs. Woodman, dated September 1.

☞ The agricultural division of the Patent Office has issued to Thos. Wm Bakewell, of Pittsburg, Pa., a piece of paper made from the Chinese sugar-cane. The fiber of the paper is fair and its texture firm, the sheet is smooth and well-adapted to the requirements of a fine paper.

☞ The firm of Messrs. N. B. Curtis & Co., bankers at Boston, are summoned. They were the owners of the Cherokee Banking and Insurance Company of Dalton, Ga. In a card they state that they expect to resume specie payments in thirty days.

☞ Times or Times.—The steamer Flying Dutchman, left New Orleans for St. Louis, on the morning of the 13th, at 10 o'clock, and arrived at Cairo at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 15th, which was the time of her arrival at St. Louis, and the balance of the passage was made in 24 hours.—*Richmond Whig.*

If the spirit of radicalism is not content with so little a task as "twisting ropes of sand," it certainly takes very especial delight in reducing our laws and most sacred institutions to ropes of that description.

THURSDAY, NOV. 12, 1857.

☞ We made some brief allusion the other day to the Independent Treasury. The present pinched and straitened circumstances of this institution furnish a strange commentary truly on the pretensions so loudly urged in its behalf. The sudden cessation of the redemption of U. S. stocks, the threatened curtailment of important and even necessary public expenditures, and the impending contingency of a Federal loan to meet the current expenses of the Government, all in the third or fourth week of a sheer commercial panic, are, to say the least, very extraordinary results for a financial contrivance the vaunted purpose of which is to enthrone the Government high above the pecuniary vicissitudes which afflict the people, and whose advocates, at the beginning of the present recession, so lately, indeed, as two or three weeks ago, proudly pointed to it as a green oasis in the desert of ruin and disaster which stretched about it. Certainly this is a melancholy showing. The general effect, in truth, might seem ridiculous, but for the gravity of the interests at stake. The Independent Treasury, as a matter of historical notoriety, was established because in the avowed opinion of its founders it is the duty of the Government to take care of itself, and let the people take care of themselves; but here, at the very first shock of calamity amongst the people, we see this fiscal protector of the Government seized by a panic, and reduced to the ordinary popular expedients of contraction and suspension. The Government, in short, is no better off than the people. If there is any difference, the Government is the worst scared of the two. Why is this?

The answer is obvious. The Independent Treasury is a humbug. It has failed to accomplish its confessed purpose for the simple reason that it hasn't the slightest semblance of adaptation to that end. It is essentially incapable of realizing its own design. It is destitute, indeed, of all substantive energy whatever. It is a kind of negative monster, powerless only for evil. Manifestly, under our American system of revenue, the first attribute of an institution, with the pretensions of the Independent Treasury, next to the safe-keeping of the public money, is some power of intelligent control over the currency of the country, and thus, indirectly, over the sources of the revenue itself. It is idle to suppose that a mere passive, dead depository of the public funds can guarantee the Federal exchequer against the influence of wide-spread commercial disasters, preserving the Government rich and solvent while the people are bankrupt. The idea is absurd. But the Independent Treasury is merely such a depository. If banks may run wild at will, and expand their circulation until it soars off with their specie like a huge balloon with its pendant car, and explodes at an elevation of two or three miles above the solid earth, precipitating the unhappy commercial aeronauts at the peril of their necks, and arresting for years the healthful movements of foreign trade, what, in the name of common sense, is to save the Government, whose revenue depends all upon a healthy state of these very movements? Evidently nothing. It must take its chance with the people. And yet the Independent Treasury, which affects to be able to bear up the Government lofty above the blight of commercial reverses, exercises no more control over the banks of the country than does the simple parchment on which the act establishing it is enrolled. It is just as inert and lifeless as one of its own strong boxes.

The bedeviled maiden, in the nursery tale, found that, though a post with a hat on it might answer the purpose of a man while the enemy were distant, it proved a very indifferent protector in a hand to hand fight. And the experience of the fair besieged is very much the recent experience of our Government in the matter of the national finances, with this difference, however, that the Independent Treasury is of even less account when the foe is hanging on the horizon than when he is at hand. While it is simply an inanimate vault in the close encounter of actual disaster, it takes on a mysterious and baleful vitality, becomes, in fact, a sort of iron vampire, in the level times of national thrift. Its circle of operations may be faithfully described in a sentence. When the country is prosperous it depletes its vigor by abstracting immense surpluses from the general circulation, and burying them in its coffers; and when, then, partly in consequence of this very depletion, misery stalks abroad, and foreign trade abruptly subsides, it expends its hoarded surpluses, and then aggravates the prevailing calamity by suspending, like everybody else. This mischievous and abortive circle of operations the Independent Treasury has just completed. With the movement still vividly before the public eye it is wholly unnecessary to dwell on it. The ill-devised contrivance stands self-condemned. For proof, however, if other proof were needed, of its fearful perils in times of high prosperity, we appeal to the remarkable concession of Secretary Guthrie's last annual report, in which the necessity of a reduction of the tariff was urged on the express ground that the vast and increasing accumulations in the vaults of the Treasury, if not speedily diminished, threatened the most terrible disasters to the country. For proof of its powerlessness in times of public calamity, we of course need simply point to its crippled and impotent condition at the present moment. No leviathan on an antediluvian strand was ever half so helpless.

Thus exploded the only distinctive measure which the modern Democracy has taken as its peculiar look of the nation. It has signally and most ignominiously. Never was there a public measure carried out under kindlier auspices. Its friends have been left to execute it in their own way, and the public, without distinction of party, have judged it with the utmost leniency. If it had been rigorously enforced it would doubtless have foundered at the outset. But, under the most liberal, not to say lax, administration, and with the best wishes of the entire country in its favor, it has, nevertheless, gone down before the first financial gust that struck it. The Independent Treasury in its original pretensions is finished. It may, indeed, be raised from the fiscal mire into which it has sunk, and, like any other old hulk, be used as a Federal money chest, but surely the most sanguine and extravagant of its admirers will never venture to speak of it hereafter as a regulator of the currency. If they do, the recollection of the present crisis will rise up to mantle their cheeks with shame. And now we are curious to know what the enterprising Democracy will do next. At once the author of the scheme which has just exploded in its hands, and the ascendant party in the Government, it is under a double obligation to do something, and, furthermore, to do it promptly. It must do something, and it can do whatever it pleases. What will it do? It certainly may do much. We are no believers in human perfectibility, and do not, therefore, conceive that any device of legislation, however wise and complete, can altogether prevent reverses like the present. They are, in some measure, the necessary fruits of human frailty, and, after all that human ingenuity can do, must, in a large degree, be left to correct themselves. But this indisputable fact does not relieve human ingenuity from the obligation to do whatever it can to prevent them. We do not really believe that the Democracy includes any very decided portion of the congregate stock of human ingenuity, but it is at least bound to put what it has into immediate and active exercise. We shall contemplate the maneuver with great interest.

Possibly we may not be passive spectators of the scene. We at all events entertain certain well-defined convictions in relation to what ought to be done by which we shall be very likely at the proper time to test whatever the Democracy in its power may see fit to do.

☞ The Democrat of yesterday, alluding to repudiation-sovereignty, says:

It is the true American doctrine and, if it fail, it will show that the basis of our institutions, popular suffrage, is unsound, that it must not be put to too severe a test.

Our neighbor, the base of whose Republicanism borders on the crimson, may really be willing to make the existence of our institutions on the ability of squatter-sovereignty in the Territories, but we apprehend that he will find very few thoughtful men who are ready to venture with him on so rash a test. For our own part we reject it utterly. Admitting, as the Democrat assumes, that popular suffrage is the basis of our institutions, it by no means follows that it is also their superstructure and dome. If popular suffrage is the basis of our institutions, it is nothing more. From that foundation rise the pillars of representation, which directly sustain the noble structure of the Republic. Squatter-sovereignty has no legitimate connection with our structure of government at all. It is an anomalous, unsightly column springing from the primary political basis, and stayed to the main edifice by a few slender executive cords, as tall chimneys are sometimes moored to the body of the neighboring house. It is a turret taken from the armoury of the political fabric, where it belongs, and when it adds to the strength and symmetry of the whole, and set down ambitiously on the ultimate foundation, to disfigure the pile, and be ridiculous itself. And it is because this absurd and grotesque erection shows signs of toppling over that our neighbor in a fit of desperation utters the pathetic language of discussion we have quoted. "If it fail," he says, "it will show that the basis of our institutions, popular suffrage, is insecure." That is, if it fail, it will not only shake the mighty structure by whose side it rears its pigmy proportions, but shatter the deep and firm foundation on which both alike repose. Isn't our neighbor a little nervous? Certainly we entertain such apprehensions. On the contrary, to dismiss the architectural figure, we should as soon think of being terrified at the idea of losing the pruned flesh from a gaping wound and having the vital current flow as once more in their proper channels unobstructed.

☞ The New York Times, after saying that, in relation to Kansas, President Buchanan has two paths of action before him, one leading to the confidence of the great body of the people, and the other leading away from it, adds:

It would seem to be a very easy matter to make a choice; yet it is equally easy for a sanctious, ambitious politician to make mistakes.

Undoubtedly it is very easy for an "ambitious" politician to make mistakes, but not, we should think, quite so easy for a "sanctious" one. Unfortunately, however, no choice which Mr. Buchanan may ever make will throw the faintest light on this point.

☞ The Boston Board of trade has had a meeting at which the repeal of the usury laws and the modification of the banking system, by having only one bank of issue for the State, with the bills based on specie or State securities, were advocated. Resolutions were also presented favoring the forwarding of produce from the West in payment of bills, in view of the present disordered state of exchange. It is stated that money can be had in that city on first class names, with good collaterals, at from 1 to 1½ per cent a month.

LARGE FIRE.—The tobacco factory of Messrs. S. P. Dick & Co., on Green street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, was destroyed by fire last night. The building was of brick and extended from Green to Grayson street. The fire caught inside of the building and nothing was left standing except the walls. The roof was tin. We could not ascertain the loss or the amount of insurance. Through the exertions of the engine companies the surrounding buildings were saved.

But his (Wellington's) temperament was naturally cool, his disposition cautious, his resolution inflexible, his words dry and sententious, though he probably enjoyed a victory as keenly as his great rival, and felt the importance of the obtained over that rival.—*N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.*

We presume very few will dissent from the New York editor's very shrewd and oracular remark that Wellington enjoyed his victory over his great rival "as keenly" as that great rival himself did.

Orders have been received to stop all the mills in Dover through the month of November.

The mills in Nashua have also been directed to discontinue work for the present. *New Hampshire Statesman.*

It has been ill-naturedly said that the more prosperous the country the louder the clamors of the New England mills. It would seem that the panic is pretty effectually extinguishing their *clatter.*

RESIGNATION OF GOV. IZARD, OF NEBRASKA.—Gov. Izard, of Nebraska, has forwarded to Washington his resignation of the Governorship, assigning as the main reason for the step, that the climate of Nebraska is so severe, as to be unsuited to his constitution. His residence there last winter he characterizes as the most disagreeable part of his life.

FROM THE PLAINS.—The Intelligencer by telegraph from the army en route for Utah is calculated to occasion a great deal of uneasiness. It is now almost a settled fact that if the Mormons offer resistance to the United States authorities nothing can be done with them until next spring or summer.

DELEGATE FROM DAKOTAH TERRITORY.—On the 13th inst., an election for delegate to Congress was held by the settlements in Dakotah Territory, and Alphaus G. Fuller, formerly of St. Paul, was chosen by the people to represent them in that capacity at Washington.

☞ A Massachusetts paper, on the eve of the late State election, asked, What is Mr. Beach? We presume it would have no difficulty in answering its own question now. Mr. *Beach is sobered.*

The telegraph attempted to explain yesterday some new arrangement entered into by the New York banks. It is to the following effect:

At a adjourned meeting of the clearing-house committee was held at New York, on Saturday, upon the subject of specie currency redemption. A delegation of officers of interior banks was present. After a long session of six hours, the conflicting opinions were harmonized, and it was agreed that, after the 15th of this month, the State money purchased by the city banks should be paid for at the rate of Boston, of the Metropolitan Bank at ⅞ of one, discount, and that all the money already received and purchased by the Metropolitan Bank certificates ($5,200,000) the country banks shall receive 90 per cent, on the 1st of January, 90 per cent, on the 1st February, and 90 per cent, on the 1st of March, until all is redeemed. After the 1st January the country banks will be at liberty to discontinue their redemption. The remaining agreements simply related to the details of carrying into effect the arrangements before mentioned, and to the representative present of the country banks, and their appointment thereafter to give the interior banks a proper manner in which the city banks had treated the interior institutions throughout the present revulsion. It is believed that the banks of the State, as a body, will be able to meet all the requisitions of the city banks. The few insolvent institutions which cannot do this, are doomed, and if not sound will be wound up.

The New York banks are more liberal in discounts.

The New York Tribune, of Monday, says of the movements to "shorten credits":

The merchants, we perceive, are still bickering over the extent and character of the reform in mercantile credit that is advisable and practicable—still disputing whether four months or six months is the better term. The upshot will be, as may easily be foreseen, just nothing at all. They may begin with four months, but soon A. will prefer to win the business of his customer from B., and then B. will give six in order to make up his loss to A., by getting away other customers from C., and the end will be credits of eight, ten, or twelve months, instead of three, thus throwing the trade back fifteen years, and in many cases, to all eternity.

With reference to the foreign trade of New York for October, the Tribune of Monday says:

The amount of merchandise actually thrown on the market in September was $11,465,368 against $13,498,759 in corresponding month of 1856—a decrease of $2,033,391—while in October the decrease, as compared with 1856, is $4,846,558—a surprised diminution of $2,813,167 in the amount of goods thrown into market in two months. The aggregate exclusive of specie, show an increase of $9,177,878 in October. The foreign trade is falling off of $40,000,000. For the remainder of the year, and probably during the winter, diminished exports will feed no bargain. The stagnation in Cotton and the withdrawal of credits are destined to bear heavily upon the industrial business, even now made unusually by the large amount of goods unsold.

I. O. O. F. OF KENTUCKY.—We are indebted to Mr. Wm. White, the present efficient Grand Secretary, for the following synopsis of the work of the Order in this State for the year ending July, 1857:

Number of initiations	601
Do received by card	136
Do reinstated	24
Do expelled	52
Do of Past Grands	1147
Do of members	5489
Do of brothers relieved	370
Do of widows relieved	60
Do of brothers buried	59
Do of orphans under charge of the Order	322
Amount of revenue	$20,012 78
Do of relief extended to brothers	7,038 60
Do to widows	1,122 37
Do expended for educating orphans	187 20
Do do for burying the dead	2,371 16
Total amount expended for benevolence and charity	$10,769 33

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.

Mr. Mason has forwarded to the State Department his resignation of the French mission, to take effect in January.

Mexico has offered to extend, for a large pecuniary consideration, the right which the United States acquired under the Gadsden treaty, connected with that subject. The correspondence will be transmitted to Congress.

The government has been officially advised that Señor Escalant has been selected by Costa Rica as special Envoy to the United States. He is expected to arrive by the next steamer, but will not intermeddle with the affairs of Mr. Walker, who is installed with the freedom of the Nicaragua transit route, under protection of the great commercial powers.

TORONTO, Nov. 9.

Moses R. Cummins, who embezzled $6,000 from the Bank of Upper Canada, received his sentence to-day—five years in the penitentiary.

Samuel H. Ross was sentenced to the penitentiary for life for robbing the mail of $2,000. Upon receiving his sentence he fainted.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.

There is now a prospect of an early recognition of the government of Nicaragua — the reception of Wheat and the repudiation of the treaty which has already been prepared relative to the transit route.

C. E. Hagedorn has been recognized by the President as Consul General of Bavaria to reside at Philadelphia.

W. W. Taylor has been promoted to a chief examiner in the Patent Office, vice Herbert, removed.

☞ The New York Post says that "female influence rules the court, the camp, *the grave.*" We have always been under the controlling impression that in the grave rulers and subjects are equal.

☞ We see that Gov. Grimes, of Iowa, is out in the newspapers again. We were of the impression that Mr. Marcy had despatched him. We thought that Grimes was dead.

☞ It is stated that S. G. Goodrich has obtained a verdict of $8,000 damages against a publishing firm for getting up books in the name of Peter Parley—Mr. Goodrich's *nom de plume.*

☞ Gen. Walker has left with another force for Nicaragua, notwithstanding the vigilance of the Government officials. Our New Orleans dispatches give the particulars of his departure from that port.

☞ Hon. Robert Toombs has been re-elected U. S. Senator from Georgia.

REVIVAL OF A NATIONAL BANK.—While the National Intelligencer is strongly advocating the establishment of a National Bank, it is somewhat singular to see some of the Democratic papers regarding the proposition with favor. What is more strange still, the Washington Union, the organ of President Buchanan, throws out strong indications that the administration have come project of the kind under consideration.

They have as yet developed no plan, but the following gives promise of one in due time:

[From the Washington Union of Saturday.]

The readers of the Union are well aware that we have for some time been discussing the evils, the consequences, and the alarming effects of our present system of banking. We have satisfied ourself, at least, that the present system is unsound, unsafe, and prejudicial to the true interests and wants of the country.

We think that we risk nothing in saying that this is the public verdict—the true phase of public opinion. The popular sentiment is, then there shall be a radical reformation in the present system of banking, and that it shall be replaced by something better, and more usefully adapted to the wants of the country. As yet we have suggested nothing. Indeed, we have fixed our mind on no particular plan. And amidst the number of schemes proposed it is difficult, perhaps, to select that which is practically best. In due time, however, we shall propose such a plan as further information and further reflection may suggest, as combining the greatest advantages for all classes of men and occupations in our country.

☞ The Shelby News of yesterday says:

On Monday there were several agents of Louisville houses in town, trying to buy hogs; but we cannot hear of a single sale made. The price offered was $3 50 gross; but farmers would not bear to the price.

[From the New York Courier and Enquirer.]

JUDGE GOULD ON NATURALIZATION.—The Hon. Geo. Gould, of Troy, while holding a circuit of the Supreme Court in the Third district, was applied to by a stout Hibernian for "his papers," in the manner following, to-wit:

The clerk informed the Judge that the man wished to be naturalized, and he (the clerk) proposed to conduct the matter, as usual, at his own desk, without interrupting the business of the court. The Judge replied that he knew no business more important than giving a man the full rights of an American citizen, and that he would himself conduct the proceedings in open court.

The applicant thereupon produced his certificate of intention and his witnesses as to residence, good character, &c. After which the following colloquy ensued:

Judge—You say you prefer living in this country to returning to Ireland; will you tell me why?

Pat—This is a land of liberty, yer Honor.

Judge—You show that you are attached to our institutions; what are they?

Pat—(No answer.)

Judge—Who governs the country?

Pat—The President, sure.

Judge—Who makes the laws?

Pat—Sich as yer honor.

Judge—No; I only administer the laws. Who governs this State?

Pat—(No answer.)

Judge—Well, then, hand me the blank form of the naturalization oath. [This being handed to the court, he addressed the applicant again.] There is in this oath a clause by which you are to swear you will support the *Constitution of the United States.*

Pat—Oh, yes, yer Honor! I'm ready to swear to that.

Judge—Did you ever read that Constitution?

Pat—No, yer Honor.

Judge—Or a word of it?

Pat—No, yer Honor.

Judge—Did you ever hear a word of it read?

Pat—No, yer Honor.

Judge—Can you read and write?

Pat—Yes, sir.

Judge—Do you know one word that is in the Constitution of the United States?

Pat—Indeed and I do not, yer Honor.

Judge—You have lived in this country nearly six years; you can read and write, and you have been all this time intending to become a citizen, but you have never taken the trouble to learn or know one word of the instrument you are now ready to take a solemn oath to support. An American born here, and living here until he is twenty-one years of age, learns more or less of the Constitution under which he lives, as well as of the rights and duties of citizenship. At any rate, whether he does this or not, he is presumed to have done it, and therefore the laws of the land give him the right to vote without the formality of an oath; it is his birth-right. To those who come to the soil, the law applies a different rule, and requires from them the oath now under consideration in your case. I hold that the due, even the decent, administration of that oath stands upon the condition that the applicant should at least understand it; and I will not allow such an abuse of the law as would be committed by your taking that oath in your present circumstances. You cannot be naturalized by this court.

The slave, which is an exact relation of an actual occurrence, touches the very root of this matter of naturalization, and of course applies to all nationalities as well as that of the subject of the story. The evils of which the American party professes to seek the cure are the consequences of the abuse of the naturalization laws, and their proper administration. Had those laws been always, and were they now, administered with the integrity of purpose and common sense view of their requirements, exhibited by Judge Gould, there would be little ground of objection, if any, to the effect of their operations. The scattered remnants of the Know Nothing party may make themselves consistently useful in their day and generation, by persisting to secure the universal application of the sound and simple principles of which this case is an exponent.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 10.

A large fire broke out in the land oil factory of Henry Pease, on Front street, this morning; it was completely destroyed. Loss, $10,000, no insurance. The rear part of the building was occupied by E. H. Townsend, pork packers, which was slightly injured.

Another fire broke out about the same time in the feed store of R. H. Cort, on Western row, which extended to the liquor store of F. Goorman; entirely destroyed, with most of the contents. Goorman's loss was $2,000. Insured.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 10.

Great damage has been done here, and further up the Genesee valley, at Dansville. Eight dams and six bridges were swept away last night. The river is very high and still rising.

Numerous culverts on the New York Central railroad, between here and Syracuse, have been washed away. The track is inundated in many places, and no trains can pass.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.

Both boards of the Common Council have acted on the Mayor's message in reference to the unemployed poor. The Aldermen resolved not to adopt the suggestions relative to the issue of stock to provide for the necessities of the poor. They however, passed resolutions having for their object the employment of the poor. The Councilmen also reported that they had not the power to provide relief in the direct manner pointed out by the Mayor. They have, however, passed resolutions urging upon the different boards having charge of public works, to employ labor, and also recommended the Governor of the Almshouse to purchase coal stoves provisions in anticipation of destitution among the laboring class.

The American Mayoralty Convention list night, nominated Adam E. Gashay, a Democrat, for that office. The Republicans have not yet nominated.

ALBANY, Nov. 10.

Two bad breaks have occurred on the canal near Palmyra and Newark. It will take five days to repair the damage.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.

It is reported that Baring & Bros. have taken the Michigan Central loan of $1,600,000 at 7 per cent. This, if true, will give the Company $1,400,000, which, with the net earnings reserved from the dividends for the next six months and possibly a year, will enable the Company to extinguish its floating debt.

ELMIRA, Nov. 11.

The New York and Erie and Williamsport and Elmyra railroad bridge at this place is swept away. No trains can pass over it. The New York and Erie road is completely used up—the track and bridges all gone near every stream. No trains running in either direction from this place. Water is going down slowly.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.

Four banks were thrown out to-day by the Metropolitan: The Western Bank of Lockport, Powell Bank of Newburg, Chemung County Bank, and Ontario County Bank of Phelps.

ALBANY, Nov. 11.

The rain storm in the Western part of the State has the heaviest that has been known to prevail for years, and has proved very destructive. Several culverts on the New York Central Railroad have been swept from their bed. All trains due from the West have been detained, and none are sent in that direction.

A train broke a culvert at Needport, precipitating six cars, loaded with grain, into a ditch. No one injured.

Hopes are entertained that the old road between Syracuse and Rochester will be passable to-night.

The flouring mills of Moses Eddy, in Waterford, has been destroyed by fire. Loss $40,000.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Nov. 11.

The railroad track immediately adjoining the Elmyra bridge has been washed away the length of the falls.

The water is so high as to render the bridge impassable for trains. No part of the bridge has been carried away. The water is beginning to subside. We learn that a portion of the bridge near Corning has been washed away, but the particulars have not yet been received.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 11.

The steamer Tennessee; from Vera Cruz on the 7th, has arrived.

She brings over half a million of dollars in specie.

Dates from Vera Cruz are to the 6th, and from the City of Mexico to the 4th.

The political guarantees of the new constitution had been suspended.

Comonfort had been clothed with dictatorial powers.

Martial law had been proclaimed in the district of Cuernavaca, in consequence of difficulties between the Spanish and Mexican citizens.

Alvarez was still successful against the rebels of South Yucatan.

Campeachy had surrendered to the government troops. The revolution, however, had taken new life; the whole people were in arms.

Gen. Walker was arrested late last night on affidavit of custom house officers. He was immediately admitted to bail in $10,000. This will not probably interfere with his plans.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 11.

Gen. Walker is off. He appeared in the district court this morning, and gave bail to appear for examination on the 14th. This afternoon, himself, staff, and over 300 men embarked on board the Mobile mailboat.

The steamer Fashion, Capt. Caughlin, with a portion of the men, a large quantity of arms, munitions and provisions got off at 2 o'clock this morning, being first submitted to the search of U. S. States Marshal. The Fashion cleared for Mobile, and will intercept the mailboat outside, when the whole party will embark on the Fashion and sail for Nicaragua. Capt. Fassoman remains here. Gen. Henningsen is expected this week. The steamer Fulton, in the movement still goes on. God alone knows where it will end. To all him in appearance, it can be extinguished only in bloodshed.

Such, fellow-citizens, is the flower and consummation of the modern Democracy. No eloquence of tongue or pen could add force to the lesson it teaches. Words of flame could only obscure the moral. Its terrible distinctness shames all comment.

☞ The directors of the Bank of Pennsylvania have brought suit against Thomas Allibone, and in their affidavit state that he had defrauded the bank out of more than $200,000 and absconded. Mr. S. Austin Allibone publishes a card in the Philadelphia papers in which he denies these charges against his relative, and asks for a suspension of public opinion. He says that the ex-President only consented to leave after urgent solicitations from his friends as absolutely necessary for the preservation of his health; he announced his intention to the directory and it was so published in the papers, and many of his friends, among whom were several of the directors, saw him off. He had himself an interest of $82,000 in the bank and many of his relations had a large part of their means in the institution.

GOV. PAYNE.—The Clarksville Herald is responsible for a story respecting Mr. Payne, which is too good to be lost. It says that every where he went, the Locofoco leaders would introduce him as "Gov. Payne." In Butler county the same course was pursued, and, upon introducing him to one fellow in that way, the chap asked very innocently, "What State are you Governor of, Mr. Payne?" *Cincinnati Gazette.*

That chap was not so wonderfully innocent. He evidently intended to sting the Locofoco candidate with *actual Payne.*

☞ The editor of the Detroit Advertiser says "It is plain that the Republican party is to be the party of the future." Considering the result of the late elections, we rather think it will have to be, if it is a party at all. It doesn't appear to exist in the present.

HEAVY FAILURE.—The failure of Green & Walker, of Richmond, Va., who are largely engaged in the male trade in Boston and adjoining counties in this State, is announced. Their liabilities in these counties are $86,000. It is thought that the failure is a very bad one.

☞ John Diamond, the famous dancer and Ethiopian singer, died in Philadelphia a few days ago, at the age of thirty-four. If half that some of our Eastern exchanges say of him is true, he must have been "a diamond of the first water."

☞ Gov. Willard of Indiana has issued a proclamation appointing Thursday, Nov. 26th, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer. The same day has been set apart in Illinois.

FROM THE PLAINS.—We received the substance of the following by telegraph. As it is, however, an event of much importance, we give now all the details that have reached us:

IMPORTANT FROM UTAH — *Mormon Resistance—Harney and Johnston.*—Highly important intelligence has just been received at Fort Leavenworth, by express from Fort Laramie, with advices of October 22d. Lieut. Col. Cooke's command of 2d Dragoons were found safe at Green River, after encountering a snow storm five days previously. Col. Albert S. Johnson was last heard from two hundred and thirty miles beyond Fort Laramie, and snow was seven inches deep one hundred miles this side of Green River the express left him. Owing to the slim supply of corn, and entire absence of grass, the teams of the entire command and the horses of the 2d Dragoons were failing rapidly.

News had reached Laramie that the Mormons had burnt three government trains (seventy-five wagons) near Green river, ninety miles behind Col. Alexander's command (10th Infantry), which constituted the van-guard of the army. It was rumored that the 10th and 5th Infantry and the Batteries of Artillery would go over and take possession of a Mormon village on Bear river, for winter quarters. It is said that the Dragoons had a sufficiency of corn, at half allowance, and not a particle of grass. With snow on the ground at that time, it would be impossible for them to proceed beyond Laramie—certainly such a step could only be justified in view of the prospect of actual hostilities this winter, of which no one at this distance can judge.

There was probably never before any portion of our army subjected to such privations and to whom the future presents such a gloomy picture as is the case at present with the "Army for Utah." And it can be said, without disparagement to others, that no portion of our army could have been better selected to battle with the hardships of a campaign, which more than all others proves the soldier, than the "army for Utah." The Commander, Lieut. Col. S. Johnston, of the 2d cavalry, stands among the first in ability in the army, with the indefatigable Maj. Fitzjohn Porter at his elbow. Under his command, and emulating him in the patriotic zeal, are the respective commanders of the 10th Infantry, Col. Alexander, and the 5th infantry, Lieut. Col. Wolfe, while the trying duty, the almost hopeless task of conducting the supplies and the military companies (of Dragoons) through a snowy path to its distant goal, rests with Lieut. Col. Cooke.

No one familiar with the operations of our army for the last twenty years will feel any doubt that these officers will prove recreant to the important trusts confided to them. We may rest assured that, if upon Col. Johnston's arrival on the verge of the Salt Lake valley, circumstances should urge the adoption of a determined action, offensively, toward the Mormons, *it will be done* with a bold and decisive hand. Certainly no act is better calculated to hasten the favorable issue of Mormon resistance than a delay, on their part, to destroy the army supplies. Nothing should shield them from the just retribution of an outraged government.

We doubt if Col. Johnston will be able, when his whole force is concentrated, to muster over one thousand men for duty. Such an army, so far from the Union, is too small to cope long with vigorous resistance.

The threatening aspect of affairs on our Western border at this moment calls loudly for an increase of the army. But we know from the character of the President, it is earnestly hoped, will urge Congress to raise new regiments early in the approaching session. The strength of our army is by no means commensurate with the extent of our frontier, and particularly the Western portion. Should danger menace in Utah or Kansas, the troops

SATURDAY, NOV. 14, 1857.

POLITICAL PROPHECY.—The surprised passage is attracting universal attention. One of the most remarkable instances of prophecy fulfilled, says the Wilmington (N. C.) Herald in introducing it, is to be found in the following extract from a speech delivered by Senator Seward in the United States Senate so long ago as March, 1855. Despite the obnoxious character of this Senator's opinions on subjects of vital importance to the South, his commanding talents are acknowledged. He foresaw over fifty years ago, the commercial rivalries with which the country was labouring and deduced from the sign of the times, that period the happening of the financial crisis which has burst upon it. He predicted that we should have a crashing pressure in 1857, and we have, sufficiently enough, the comfort of that the general result of a system of the country was much deranged by excessive importations, and that it would have another factor, and by unassumed and great amount of specie, bankrupt, as there would be a great lead, to great financial embarrassment:

"Mr. President," said he, "we were told by the honorable Senator from North Carolina, Mr. Badger, that we must adopt either the tariff project before us or his amendment, because the railroad interest requires it.

This brings me back to the precise question which I discussed here a few days ago. I think, sir, that the restoration of the business of railroad building to a healthy state requires not that we leave it to work out its own cure or also to adopt a remedy very different from what is here proposed, a remedy which will stimulate production of the raw material and of fabrics by home manufactures, but which will fail to give tone to the general financial system of the country, now so much deranged. The troubles with which we are contending arose from excessive importations. The remedy for them is to reduce the duties, and so to encourage and stimulate imports still more. It is a fever of which we are sick. You propose to add fuel to the flame that is consuming us.

Let us look backward for a moment. In 1836, by excessive importations, by an unexampled enlargement of credits, we had brought on great financial embarrassments. Property of every kind was depreciated, and every leaf of every tree in the land was paralyzed. The Bank of the United States exerted itself and gave relief; the crisis seemed to have been passed. Importations were immediately increased, credit was again expanded. Wheat rose to two dollars per bushel; prices of all descriptions of property were inflated. The relief obtained was only temporary. The embarrassments of 1837 returned in 1837, aggravated tenfold. And then came that fearful interval in which carried distress and ruin through that broad land—distress and ruin from which we have required twenty years to recover. Sir, we in 1836, just passed through the preliminary symptoms of a crashing pressure, which is to come on in 1857 or some time at long thereafter. Let this not be thought strange. It is near twenty years since the last revulsion. Commercial revulsions come once in twenty years. The circumstances of our condition now correspond exactly with our condition previous to the revulsion. Gentlemen then refused to stimulate production by a tariff of protection, and on the contrary stimulated importation. It went on to the latter end.

Government refuses to stimulate production now by tariff for protection, and gives fresh impulse to importation. The result must inevitably be the same. Those who think otherwise rely upon fresh contributions to our currency which are derived from the gold mines in California. I grant that those contributions may delay a crashing pressure for a time, and may modify and break its force when it shall come. But they can neither postpone it indefinitely, nor can they break its force so that it will have no energy to disturb the business of the country. The limits of the influence of those contributions upon commercial revulsions are mere speculation. After the severe revulsion of 1837, produced by excessive importations, Congress, in 1842, passed a system of protection in 1842, and so restored the prosperity of the country. We shall return to the same policy, for the same purpose, in the general case. The only question is, whether we shall adopt that policy as a preventive, or wait until the disease has become otherwise incurable. I am for applying protection now. Nevertheless, I stand alone. Congress is not prepared to adopt the doctrine upon imports. All that remains for me is to do all that I can to prevent the reduction of those duties.

This is surely a striking proof of Senator Seward's political sagacity. We agree with our North Carolina contemporary that it is very remarkable. It evinces, however, only that one of prophetic power which every person who pretends to be a statesman should possess. It is very remarkable, but it ought to be very common. No man has any right to undertake the business of government who is incapable of dealing familiarly with principles, and who does not look through the fluctuating phenomena of affairs to the few simple laws which govern them. We mean of course those aspects of affairs whose laws have been empirically determined. It would be absurd, we doubt, to require that every statesman, or for that matter, any statesman as such, should be an original discoverer in the domain of public economy. But it is certainly asking little for a man who assumes the function of a legislator to be either entirely ignorant of what experience has settled, or totally unable to apply its lessons to the current transactions of the state. And yet it is difficult to see how anybody a single grade above this condition of blindness and incapacity could have failed to read the events of 1835 as Senator Seward read them. Not that we undervalue his foresight or would detract a shade or ray from the just triumph which its exercise has won him. Far from it. He saw with the vision of a statesman; the wonder is that, of so many others with the name, so few should possess the faculty.

Senator Seward discerned the event in the principle. We trust that none are so blind as not to discern the principle in the event. Still we have our doubts. The importance of protection is glaring, but the eyes of public men are exceedingly blind. We should not be surprised if, even in the face of this signal and luminous example, there were men, and men with great claims to statesmanship too, who as less than a month would turn oracularly on their heels and declare that there is absolutely nothing in it. We challenge.

GOV. WISE AND HIS MISSITES.—The Richmond Whig has been calling upon its contemporary, the Enquirer, for a week past to tell the public whence Gov. Wise derived the right to loan the arms of Virginia to the Governor of Maryland. The Whig contends that a question of such vital importance to the people of Virginia, and a precedent so momentous, demands grave consideration. That journal further remark:

Are we to construe the silence of our Democratic contemporary into an admission of the fact of grave and outrageous usurpation, which the Whig has always charged upon Wise? What other inference can we draw from their so studiously abstaining from a single line in the defense of their own Governor?

It is one of the maxims of constitutional jurisprudence in Virginia, that Governor Wise has transgressed his authority, and exceeded what of the powers of his office, we demand, in behalf of the people of Virginia, that he be impeached and removed by the constitutional tribunals. The Whig is perfectly aware that this is a grave charge to make, but the occasion, and the indignation of an outraged and dishonored commonwealth demand it, and the relationship, and survey which the Whig feels, should such a monstrous and highhanded act of usurpation be condoned or be permitted to pass without the indignant reproach of the people, as irreparable dereliction, which Gov. Wise as Executive should be impeached and removed for such an offence will be the form of government under which we shall live.

After patient endurance and long suffering, the Enquirer of a late date, published simultaneous with the Whig from which we extract the above, produces the following response:

Several of the opposition papers in this State have raised an outcry against the governor of Virginia, because, in compliance with the request of the Governor of Maryland, he lately loaned him a few of our arms, to be used as a protection of an authorized election, on the day of election, in the city of Baltimore, in which a riot was made, who are alone to themselves because over the "authority" and "power" of the Governor of the Governor's authority, and denser loudly for his impeachment. It seems portentously fearful, and is thus a compliment to his Excellency, since it shows how the Whigs would be afraid of a respect for "delicate law" in him.

So far as we know, the Richmond Whig Argus is the only Democratic paper which has deemed it worthy of notice. We subjoin a extract from its article on the subject, which, we think, is a very sensible one.

The article here alluded to is a mere compilation of assertions without the slightest reference to constitutional authority, or any pretention to justify the act of Gov. Wise, except in so far as that functionary might deem it procedure expedient. The Enquirer, therefore, by falling back upon the Norfolk Argus, and substituting its arguments, which, in themselves, do not touch the real question at issue, virtually abandoned the other, which, including the judicious name and unconstitutionality of Gov. Wise's procedure.

SUBSIDY CURRENCY AND STATE BONDS.—The following paragraph, set afloat by the Washington Union, is now making the round of the papers:

We have a brilliant example of prosperity reported in Arkansas. The Little Rock Democrat says that the treasury of Arkansas is overflowing with gold and silver. The treasury has accumulated the last three years their hundreds of thousands of the hard. The treasury has no bank notes, nothing fabulous, nothing ideal, nothing of a small old bank debt, does not owe one cent, and has in her strong box more gold and silver than will keep the government for two years without any further taxation. There are no banks in Arkansas, and the taxes are paid in gold and silver, and the State pays out nothing but that kind of currency.

This is the merest moonshine. The truth is, as the Baltimore American very justly says, that Arkansas owed a funded debt of three and a half millions of dollars seventeen years ago, on which no interest has been paid. A portion of the Smithsonian fund and a portion of the Indian Annuity fund were invested in Arkansas State bonds, which thus far have proved a total loss. As to banks and bank capital in the Democratic States of Arkansas, Mississippi, and Florida, there are none now; nor will there be until a better tone of commercial morals prevails than for some years past. The Arkansas debt, with its accumulated interest, is fully nine millions of dollars! Mississippi steadily repudiates its State debt, and Florida repudiates a debt incurred by it as a Territory.

IMPORTANT INVENTION FOR COTTON PLANTING.—At the recent fair of the American Institute, a silver medal was awarded to Major George G. Henry, of Mobile, Ala. for his improvement in the manufacture of yarns, by spinning the seed cotton on the plantation. The inventor has contracted with George L. Yerger, Esq., an extensively known cotton grower of Yazoo county, Mississippi, on whose plantation the machine is to go into immediate operation, to gin the seed cotton into varns to the extent of 100 bales per annum for five years. This machine is designed to work an entire revolution in the manufacture of cotton.

It is proposed to form a joint company under the general law of Virginia, with a capital of four millions of dollars, in shares of $1,000 each, which will contract with the inventor to furnish the necessary machinery, gin the cotton into yarns, charging no profit on the machinery itself, but requiring a tariff of say one-fourth of the profit between the price of the raw cotton and the spun yarn. It is admitted on all hands that the increase in the revenue of the cotton grower will be about 100 per cent.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.—The news by the Arabia is of considerable interest. The most important announcement is that the British troops have at last made some progress in quelling the insurrection in India, in the fall of Delhi. The American horses have been badly beaten. The financial news is better than anticipated. We shall receive four days later advices from Europe to-day.

☞ The Augusta Constitutionalist publishes the following note from the Hon. Edward Everett, addressed to the Mayor of Augusta in acknowledgement of that gentleman's letter tendering him the hospitalities of the city and inviting him to repeat his address to its citizens:

BOSTON, Oct. 27, 1857.

DEAR SIR: I have this day received your favor of the 14th instant, as the organ of the Hon. Mayor and Council of Augusta, on occasion of my contemplated visit to the south and inviting me to repeat my address on the Washington and Mount Vernon.

I feel sensible of great honor by your courtesy. My health has been greatly impaired by a long and severe cold, from taking place this autumn. I hope, however, that in the course of the ensuing winter, or in the early spring, when it will afford me great pleasure to accept your request, to repeat my address before the citizens of Augusta.

I remain, dear sir, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD EVERETT.

This is a sufficient answer to the ridiculous newspaper gossip about Mr. Everett's having been repulsed from the city of Richmond by the rudeness of the South. The great orator, it appears, has been compelled, by circumstances beyond his control, to forego for the present, though happily only for the present, his contemplated visit to this section of the country generally.

MONUMENTAL STATUE OF CLAY.—We see by the New Orleans papers that the contract for the statue to be erected in that city to the memory of the illustrious Henry Clay has been signed, and that the work will be commenced forthwith. The sculptor is Mr. Joel T. Hart, who will be assisted in casting the statue by Mons. Miller, of Munich, who is reported to be the most eminent caster in Europe. The artist is now in this country. He undertakes to the best of his ability, a bronze statue, twelve feet six inches high, in conformity with a design of his own that has been approved by the association, and to deliver it to the committee in New Orleans, and superintend its erection on or before the 1st day of January, 1860. He also contracts to make a design and working drawings for the pedestal. The Monument Association agree to pay the artist for this work the sum of $14,000—$6,000 on the completion of the model and its reliance to be cast in bronze, and the remaining $8,000 on the delivery of the statue to the committee. A letter from the artist gives a hope that the statue will be ready for inauguration on the 12th of April, 1859.

GEORGIA.—The Legislature of Georgia met and was duly organized at Milledgeville on the 5th inst. John E. Ward was chosen President of the Senate, and John W. H. Underwood was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives. The message of Governor Johnson being his valedictory, was laid before the Legislature on the 5th inst. It is almost wholly occupied with the domestic affairs of the State.

On Saturday last the Legislature re-elected the Hon. Robert Toombs a Senator in Congress for six years from the 4th of March, 1859, when his present term will expire. He received 169 votes against 74 votes for Mr. Baxter, the nominee of the American party. On the same day the Hon. Joseph H. Lumpkin was elected Judge of the Supreme Court of the State.

The official canvass shows the majority for Mr. Brown, the Democratic candidate for Governor at the late election, to be 10,772 votes.

DISEASED HOGS.—We have been told that some of the distillers in the interior, whose hogs have died of cholera, have sold the carcasses to parties in Cincinnati for $1 each, who are rendering them into lard! It is to be hoped that the product will not be sold for food. It may be turned into lard oil or candles without injury.

☞ Pope's famous anti-climax,

Die, and endow a college or a cat,

is thrown a league or two into the shade by the following climax of a down-east poet:

Roll on, broad Connecticut, long had thou ran,
Giving shad to old Hartford, and freedom to man.

☞ A lady in Holmes county, Mississippi, it is said, hung herself a short time since from mortification on account of her husband's having been caught playing cards with a negro. These appears to have been sensibility enough for two in that family, but unfortunately it was all concentrated in one.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Arabia with One Million in Coin—Failures in Liverpool—Fall of Delhi—The American Horses Beaten—Markets Dull and a General Lethargy, &c.

NEW YORK, NOV. 13.

The steamer Arabia with Liverpool dates to the 31st arrived this morning. She brings $1,000,000 in specie.

She brings later advices from India and news of the capture of Delhi, after a conflict lasting six days.

The American horses Fryeress and Babylon have both been badly beaten in the race for the Cambridgeshire stakes.

The Borough Bank of Liverpool suspended on the 27th ult. Its liabilities are estimated at a million and a half sterling, but are fully secured. Several Liverpool houses are reported as failing, to the number of the strongest firms of Manchester have also gone.

London, Oct. 30.—Consols for money 89⅝@89⅞; for account 89⅛@89⅝.

Intelligence received at the steamship City of Washington and Fulton, from New York, had arrived *From India.*—The Indian mail brings important intelligence. The British troops had assaulted Delhi on the 14th of September and effected a breach, and after six days' obstinate resistance had, on the 20th, obtained possession of the entire city. Great slaughter was committed, among the number of the King of Delhi and his two sons. The British had lost in killed and wounded, up to the 16th, 600 in all, including 50 officers. Gen. Wilson had ordered up quarter to be given, but that the women and children should be spared.

Gen. Outram had reinforced Gen. Havelock at Cawnpore. The latter had started for Lucknow, at which place the garrison held out gallantly.

Fears were entertained of a new outbreak at Agra. A conspiracy to restore the ex-Rajah has been discovered.

The news from the Bombay Presidency is favorable, although a few cases of dissatisfaction had occurred.

A serious plot has been discovered to murder the Europeans at Turrachee, but it had been thwarted.

Considerable reinforcements have arrived at Calcutta.

The markets were dull at Calcutta but active at Bombay.

England.—There have been a large number of failures, including Thornton, Hoggins, Ward, & Co., of Manchester, with liabilities amounting to £500,000; W. C. & H. Heard & Co., of Liverpool, American trade, with £140,000 liabilities; Charter Smith & Co., of Manchester; James Condie, of Perth, £100,000 liabilities.

Lord Cowley comes as special minister to Central America, by way of Washington.

France.—Gen. Cavaignac died suddenly of disease of the heart.

Spain.—The Spanish Ministry has been organized. Gen. Armero is Minister of War and President of the Council; M. Mora is Minister of Finance; Bl. Isla Rosa, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

France.—The Prince Napoleon has undertaken the conduct of public affairs, but the health of the King is improving.

Switzerland.—The Swiss elections have resulted largely in favor of the Liberals.

Austria.—More failures have occurred at Vienna, but the worst of the crisis is believed to be over.

China.—Dates from Hong Kong are to September 16th, and from Shanghai to the 12th.

The U. S. sloop of war Portsmouth had sailed for Japan.

The Levant and San Jacinto were at Shanghai.

The blockade of Canton river was strictly maintained.

The American ship North Wind had put in distressed.

Teas had considerably advanced at Hong Kong.

Jeddah, Oct. 30.—The money market has shown no important change during the week, and was active. The bullion in the bank of England had decreased during the week £101,000.

Liverpool, Oct. 31.—The commercial difficulties have caused a decline of ⅛@¼d on all qualities of cotton during the week, and the quotations are nominal and irregular. The sales of the week amount to 14,000 bales, of which speculators took 1,500, and exporters took 1,000. The following quotations are reported: Fair and middling Orleans 8⅝@8¾; Mobile 8½; Upland 8⅝@8¾; Fair Pernambuco 8⅝. The estimated sales on Friday, the 30th, are 8,000 bales. At the close of the market, holders demanded an advance of prices.

Rates of Trade.—Advices from Manchester continue unfavorable.

American securities were unsettled, all qualities having suffered a slight decline during the week, but the market closed with an improving tendency.

Consols closed at 89⅝@89⅞ for money and 89⅞ for account.

Liverpool, Oct. 30.—The market for breadstuffs has been dull and prices have considerably declined. Flour very dull and quotations have a decline of 2@3d. Wheat also dull with a decline of 4@6d. Corn dull at a decline of 6d. The provisions market continues to decline. Pork—Western Canal 27s@28s; Philadelphia and Baltimore 29s@30s; Ohio 30s@31s. Provisions are very dull. Beef heavy and all qualities have declined, but inferior grades have been mostly affected. Pork dull. Bacon quiet and steady. Lard heavy at a decline—quotations are nominal.

Sugar steady. Coffee dull. For tea there is but little inquiry; prices are weak; quotations nominal. Spirits turpentine dull at 5s 3d@5s 6d. Rosin dull at 4s 6d@4s 9d.

Bark—Baltimore active at 7s 6d@8s; Philadelphia bark 10s 6d@11s 6d.

London Market, Oct. 30.—Baring, Bro., & Co. report breadstuffs market as quiet. Wheat heel declined 2@3d.

Iron—Welsh bars and rails dull; bars are nominally quoted at £7.

Sugar heavy and declined 1s@3s 6d. Coffee firm at an advance of 1s@1 6d. Tea is little inquired for, and prices are weak. Spirits turpentine dull at 28s.

J. H. Roberts, the American tragedian, has been playing; a highly successful engagement at Manchester.

THE LATEST—BY TELEGRAPH.

London, October 31.—Funds yesterday were exceedingly firm, closing at an advance of ⅜ under the influence of the American advices by the steamer Fulton.

The failures announced yesterday were John Haley & Co., in the New York and Canada trade, and J. Jaffrey & Co., insurance brokers. Both failures were caused by the non-receipt of remittances from America.

It is confidently believed in business circles that the financial crisis has passed. The unusual active demand for money is met with in some cases by easier rates. A large business was done in Illinois Central shares at improved prices.

NEW YORK, NOV. 13.

The Arabia brings a million of specie. Among her passengers is Sir George Gurley, the newly appointed British Minister to Central America.

The foreign mails by the Arabia were dispatched South by the 11 o'clock train. The A. brings besides the $1,000,000, upward of $100,000 additional from Havre.

THE CALIFORNIA STEAMER.

NEW YORK, NOV. 13.

A private dispatch to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company from New Orleans announces that the U. S. mail steamship St. Louis, from Aspinwall, with two weeks later news from California, left Savannah for New York on the 10th inst., with $1,000,000 in specie.

ST. LOUIS, NOV. 13.

The bill to sustain the credit of the State, before the Legislature yesterday, provides for a mill tax, also to collect the two per cent. fund claimed by the State from the United States.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.

The steamer Reindeer, the St. Louis and Alton packet, struck a snag at the mouth of the Mississippi river, last night, and sank in nine feet water. Uninsured.

MONDAY, NOV. 16, 1857.

☞ Recent advices from Central America inform us that an officer in the Costa Rican service, under instructions from his government, has taken possession of the San Juan river, and, having announced its blockade to the authorities at Greytown, has refused to allow boats or other Nicaragua craft to pass up or down. The same officer, who, says the New York Times, is no other than Col. Cauty, who aguied in the Walker war, has also been directed to demand of the commandant of San Carlos the custody of that fort, and, in case of refusal, to enforce its surrender.

The pretext for this high-handed step is the imminence of Walker's contemplated invasion of Nicaragua, which, it is assumed, nothing but the aims of Costa Rica can successfully repel. As, however, this assumption, modest as it may be thought by Costa Rica, is utterly inconsistent with the honor and independence of Nicaragua, we may safely take for granted that the new President of that State, General Martinez, who is represented as a man of remarkable spirit, will promptly and vigorously resent it. Undoubtedly the act of Costa Rica is wholly unwarrantable, a piece of coarse and arrogant manipulation, to which Nicaragua cannot submit without the loss of all shadow of pretension to freedom. She must resist it, or sink at once into disgrace and ruin. And yet, if the new government of Nicaragua repels this encroachment of Costa Rica with becoming spirit, about the time it is fairly grappled with its external foe, it will find a formidable internal foe at its back, in the person of Walker, who, returned from his travels, will be only too eager to step in and improve so fine an opportunity for recovering his lost Executive dignities. So that poor Nicaragua is in a very perplexing dilemma, from which it is not easy to perceive any tolerable escape. We rather think she will have to be impaled.

It is by no means plain, however, that Walker's restoration to power in Nicaragua would prove a calamity. We hardly think that this born of the dilemma would pierce any very vital part of the State. Yet, admonished by the cloud still hanging over the past, we would not be too sanguine.

☞ The Divans of Moldavia and Wallachia, to which the choice of a form of Government for those Provinces was referred by the treaty of Paris, have declared on behalf of the people in favor of a single monarchical State, under the rule of some Prince of the Western dynasty. Though this is a virtual triumph for Russia, it will doubtless be faithfully carried out by the other parties to the treaty, since it has resulted fairly from the terms of that instrument. Who the fortunate winner of the new crown will be, is a question of much interest, and some importance. The two most promising candidates are thought to be Prince Elimar, the young brother of the Queen of Greece, who is active in urging his claims, and Prince Louien Murat, son of the Murat of martial memory, nephew of the great Napoleon, and cousin to the present Emperor of the French, who will not unlikely espouse his cause. The chances seem to be that Russia will prefer the German Prince, but if Louis Napoleon acts his heart and will on placing his cousin Murat on the throne of the new kingdom, he will be pretty apt to place him there. Luck is quite as valuable as power in a ruler, and the French Emperor appears to have both.

RESUMPTION OF WORK.—It has already been stated that quite a number of mills in Massachusetts have resumed operations, and it is now said that the celebrated Lodi Print Works in New Jersey will start their machinery on the 16th inst. Some idea of the extent of operations of this concern may be formed from the fact that they employ five hundred operatives. As things now stand, manufacturers will have but a slim chance for running their mills at a profit, the raw materials being too high to leave a margin on goods, notwithstanding the material decline of the former since the commencement of the revulsion.

☞ We should feel much less contempt for the Cincinnati Commercial if it borrowed our articles instead of stealing them.

☞ The Granite Bank of Voluntown, Ct., has been explained and a Receiver appointed for it.

THE HUNGER MEETING IN NEW YORK.—The Times, of Thursday, says:

The convention of the unemployed, which assembled in Tompkins Square yesterday, amounted to about two thousand persons. There was little done, but much more excitement than heretofore, and a quickening of amusement to laugh at the speakers while waiting the tardy movements of the committee. A large delegation of the "Lively Lazarus Association" was on hand from an early hour; they seized several baskets of bread; chased a baker's wagon; pressed into their service a band of wandering musicians, compelling them to furnish music *gratis*, and then ran them off the ground; several obnoxious Germans were hustled about and obliged to leave on short notice; some speeches were made, and a visit and a speech from Deputy-Superintendent Carpenter wound up the day's proceedings.

At 1 o'clock A. M. the United States troops and marines evacuated the custom-house basement, where they had been held under orders the night previous. The order of evacuation was given after a consultation of the Collector, Naval Officer, Surveyor, and Marshal Rynders upon the subject, surrounded by the troops are where they can be summoned to a similar duty against an emergency.

In the Park the excitement was much diminished. Indeed, the "Umbrella Guard," which passed through at 10 o'clock, and the display of an Engine Company, with the labors of a photographer, in the endeavor to confer immortality on them and their engine, were the chief events worthy of notice. A committee of the workingmen conferred with the Mayor, and were told to keep quiet till work could be found for them. They proposed to go in a body with the Mayor's promise that something should be done. The numbers in the Park yesterday were quite small.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.—The Herald's correspondent telegraphs under date of the 11th:

It is asserted here on good authority that there is much truth in the contemplated invasion of Mexico by Spain. At least, recent information received by our government indicates something of the kind. Our government will keep a close watch of matters in that direction for the next few months.

It is understood that Mr. Dodge will shortly come home from Madrid, and that Mr. Belmont, who has just returned from the Hague, will be offered the place.

The sale of the Fort Ripley Reservation, at from one to twenty-five cents per acre, will not be approved by Secretary Floyd.

The Evansville Journal, speaking of the money crisis, contends that the origin and consequences are confined to the commercial and trading classes. It argues:

The farmers are unaffected by it, and the mechanics suffer from it only in the loss of employment. Both of the latter classes are comparatively free from debt and have resources within themselves to weather the revulsion of the differ widely in its nature and consequences from that of 1837, which involved all classes. The remarkable difference arises from the prudent course of the presidents on property at the two periods. In the former, lands and real estate property of every description were offered at the time of the revulsion, and the consequence was a fall in the price of property. In the present, the presidents have taken the "bull by the horns" and have given way under the pressure, and must wind up its affairs. The capital represents a million of money, but its suspension has created less surprise than regret. The Western Bank of Scotland, with upwards of 100 branches, and the head office at Glasgow, has been nearly in as bad a plight, owing principally to the position of affairs in America, but the new turn which things have taken has induced all to be forthcoming. The deposits in this bank represent six millions of money. All apprehensions, therefore, of a drain of gold for the United States have disappeared; the stock of bullion in the bank, after the speculative shipments of specie from England to America would end in loss; and thus has ended, for a time, at least, the great pressure which our money market has sustained during the last two months. The price of most articles of produce has been effected by the state of uncertainty during the interval, and the prices have most always fallen before the equilibrium can be perfectly restored. The return of silver to send to the East is still considerable, and imports of silver from the continent, to be replaced by gold, have taken place, but this drain is small and hardly worthy of notice as compared with the great American presentiment.

NEW YORK, NOV. 13.

The ship Wm. Chase, from Liverpool, bound to Charleston, went ashore in Yonghal bay on the 30th ult.

The treasurer's statement shows the amount of difference in the deposits is $11,968,000, of which $8,758,000 are subject to draft. The receipts for the week ending on the 9th inst. amounted to nearly $580,000.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 11.

It has been ascertained that Great Britain has never recognized the jurisdiction of Costa Rica over the river San Juan or the transit route. All she claims is that Costa Rica shall not be at liberty to close the navigation for the export of her produce by river, and frontier to be settled by free negotiation between the governments.

None of the grants or contracts made by Costa Rica respecting the transit route are sanctioned or approved by Great Britain. Lord Napier has advised the government of Costa Rica not to make any further concessions respecting the arrival in Central America of Sir Wm. Gusley, who is expected immediately in Washington.

PER ARABIA.

NEW YORK, NOV. 14.

The Herald this morning publishes the following list of failures received per Arabia: Thornton, Higgins, Co., Manchester; Chas. Smith & Co., Minchester; Jas. Condie, Perth; W. H. Brand, & Co., London; Ballado & Bashama, Milan; Engman & Co., Sion, Perth; Mr. Bearsey, Vienna; Dr. Zeugschwendt, Vienna; Several others not named. Mr. Tries, Schlinde, also Heidelburg Borough Bank, suspended.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 31.—John Haley & Co. have suspended; Messrs. Salferry & Co., suspended; Goodd & Davies suspended; Robt. Morrow & Garbiret, suspended. The above are all London houses.

NEW YORK, NOV. 14.

The Arago sailed for Liverpool at noon, with $18,000 in specie.

The steam ship Cahawba, which sailed to-day for New Orleans and Havana, took $250 in specie for New Orleans and $100,000 for Mobile—none for Havana.

FURTHER BY THE ARABIA.

NEW YORK, NOV. 14.

The assault on Delhi was commenced on the morning of the 14th September, the siege train having previously reduced the bastions and curtains against which its fire was directed.

The next day the British commenced firing on the magazine, and had stormed that position on the 16th, capturing 125 pieces of cannon.

The official dispatches end at this point, but intelligence on which full reliance is placed has been received that after three more days of hard fighting, the British troops took possession of the city. The slaughter among the mutineers is believed to have been great. No estimate is given.

The English cavalry had moved forward to intercept the fugitives.

Scindia, it was reported, was raising 15,000 men to intercept the fugitives.

Among the Delhi prisoners, taken by Gen. Neil at Cawnpore, are said to have been liberated by the government.

It is also said that the Supreme Council had sent up to Delhi a strong distribution of its members to control its generals in command in the execution of martial law.

The temerity of the government was strongly commented upon in England and in India.

The money article of the Times says the entire suspension by the New York and Boston banks is the most satisfactory announcement that could have been looked for. The papers generally treated the matter in much the same light. On the Stock Exchange the news was first regarded as unfavorable, and consols opened at a decline, but this was more owing to the capture of Delhi, than to any fear of its becoming known, the market became very firm. The demand for discounts at the bank was excessive under the apprehension of another rise on the rate, but the demand was refused.

The Western Bank of Scotland had been in difficulty, but would receive full aid to meet it. It is stated upon one of the conditions under which aid was forthcoming was that the bank should ultimately wind up. Its deposits amount to six millions.

The Siamese embassy had arrived in England, and were attracting much attention.

Several shipwrecks had occurred on the Eastern coast of England. The ship Ontario was lost with 23 lives. The American ships appear to have suffered.

Sumner was to leave for the United States in the Niagara on the 17th inst. His health was greatly improved.

Spain.—The question of the suspension of the Bank of France was under discussion. The government had determined not to sanction it.

Negotiations are going on between France and England for exchange of troops in India. It is proposed that France should give up her possessions in Chinderragore, receiving as an equivalent a portion of territory near Hendicherry, Italy.

The house of Hayes & Co., of Milan, have failed with liabilities of £300,000.

Heavy rains had caused enormous floods in various parts of Italy.

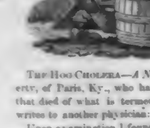
A great fire had taken place in the Black Sea. Seven merchant vessels were lost.

China.—The imperial government has approved Yeh's policy at Canton.

The British steam gunboat Lorcha

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Agricultural.



THE HOG CHOLERA—*A New Theory.*—Dr. Dougherty, of Paris, Ky., who has lately dissected a hog that died of what is termed "hog cholera," thus writes to another paper:

Upon examination I found the brain, spinal marrow, lungs, liver, heart, stomach, the large and part of the small bowels without disease. But that portion of the small bowel next to the stomach was literally filled with worms to the extent of several feet, and was in a high state of inflammation. The worm was from two to five inches in length, resembling in appearance the ascaris of the human stomach, but harder, more active, and apparently more tenacious of life. So closely were they crowded in the bowels that their forms could be distinctly traced through its coats.

The disease then, of which the hog died, is inflammation of a portion of the small bowel, caused by this hard active worm, and producing the symptoms noticed in its course, viz: drooping, indisposition to eat, diarrhœa, and finally convulsions and death. The treatment, it seems to me, must be altogether preventive. I do not believe the worms could be dislodged by any treatment after inflammation is set in, but before this, while the hog is apparently vigorous and able to eat and drink, I have no doubt they may be destroyed or removed in many instances by judicious management.

The Doctor thinks the disease "incommunicable," and the best remedy for one that has undertaken to dislodge the worms in their course of development.

BEST FORM FOR STANDARD PEAR TREES.—At a late meeting of the Western New York Fruit Growers' Association, this question was fully discussed by some of the best pomologists of the country. We give below an extract from their published report on this subject. Our own experience concurs with the views of Mr. Barry. Trees that branch low come into bearing much sooner than those with naked trunks, and they are much more convenient and handsome. But for the attacks of rabbits on the lower branches, we should prefer to have them branched from the ground:

Pruning Season.—President Thomas in the chair. The question taken up for this evening was, what form of tree is best for the Standard Pear in orchards?

Mr. Berkmans thought the limbs should be kept short, and the tree trimmed into the pyramidal form, for the first half or twenty years, and then allowed to take its own course. The pyramidal form is the one found by experience to be the most practical one. If the limbs are allowed to grow long, the weight of the fruit is apt to break them down. Pear trees are more apt to straggle than apples. Professor Mapes's trees are allowed to straggle, and they split up.

Mr. Barry remarked that there were several constitutions in reference to the forms of trees, among the most important of which are the liability of them being infected by blight, the susceptibility of the fruit, and the safety of the trunk of the tree. The standard tree is usually trained with a trunk from four to six feet high. This form is not so well suited to the pear as to the apple, because the pear is apt to affect the bark of the trunk and seriously injure the tree. Trees trained in the pyramidal form are less affected by high winds, and the fruit can be more easily gathered; standard pear trees growing in open spaces naturally assume the pyramidal form. He had also found that trees trained in this manner bore earlier than tall ones, and were not liable to as many casualties.

Mr. Hooker agreed in the main with Mr. Barry, but thought that trees should be trimmed high enough to cultivate easily about them, and that the shade afforded by the limbs was sufficient to protect the trunk from injury by the sun.

Mr. Ainsworth, of West Bloomfield, is cultivating trees in both the forms mentioned by the previous speakers, and also in a middle form. Some with limbs commencing five feet from the ground, others about two and a half feet, and lastly, branching from the ground. The trees are now all in bearing; prefers the middle form, because he thinks the trees are more easily cultivated. The low limbs protect the trunks from the rays of the sun, and also from reflection from the snow. When trees are injured by the sun, the south side is usually the south side of the trunk, not of the limbs. A year ago last winter his trees received the most injury in this way; and at the same time the fares and hands of the men at work on his grounds were severely blanched by the reflection of the sun from the snow. Those of his trees that at that time were protected by the low limbs were not injured. The trees trained four and a half or four feet high he found to be much more affected by high winds. He did not like the pyramidal form, but preferred to keep the head down and make the limbs throw out. Had found the lowest trimmed to bear the earliest.

Mr. Berkmans had seen one tree in France branched low, so that the limbs on every side braced into the ground and acted as stanchions, so that it was impossible for any wind to injure the tree.

Mr. Townsend's method was similar to the middle course adopted by Mr. Ainsworth.

Mr. Fish plants stocky trees, and keeps them trained low.

FORCING THE RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT.—It sometimes happens that there is a larger quantity of stools or old roots of pie plants than the family need. When such is the case, they can be made to serve a good purpose by affording a supply in winter. By looking out in time, a few plants might always be reserved for this purpose, so that a supply would be always on hand for winter. The following manner of proceeding is, from Beist's Kitchen Gardener, may help some to a wrinkle:

To force rhubarb, it is only necessary to procure some large pots, boxes, or tubs, of pipe, tile, and lay over them the roots. Then cover the whole entirely, ground and all, with leaves and hot stable manure. This will cause an agreeable heat to arise; the plants will grow freely under it; the leaves, dark covering, the stalks will be finely blanched, very tender, and delicately flavored. This operation should be performed before the ground gets frozen, by placing the boxes, &c., over the plants intended to be forced, and covering the ground with eight or ten inches of leaves or litter. Then, about the middle of January, mix with the leaves a many more, with warm dung, or will entirely cover the articles. If proper ly managed, the stalks will be fit for use in from four to six weeks, and the plants will continue to produce till the roots in the open air take their place. These roots are greatly injured by placing a barrel over them as soon as they begin to grow in the spring; the stems grow more tender and much longer by this process. There should be a hole in the barrel, or a part of the head taken out, to admit a little air, though it is not absolutely essential. Many persons may dislike all this trouble, and others have not the material at command; to such, we say, enter the roots with the leaves, or any other dry material, which will forward them two weeks before those that are uncovered. Others may have the convenience of a green-house under the stage, or some other warm building, even a warm closet, or a furnace in the cellar. In such situations the plants can be forwarded by planting them in November in large pots or tubs, with good earth, and placing them at any required time under cover. In such situations, giving water freely when they begin to grow. A crop will be obtained in a space of time varying according to the situation and treatment. After the plants have done producing stalks for culinary use, they may be turned out into a half shady, rich piece of ground in May, when, after a season's growth, they can again be used for the same purpose. Hot-beds, frames, or pots will also do for forcing this article, but in such a case the glasses must be darkened to cause them to grow and blanch. The atmosphere must also be freely supplied with water, to cause the stalks swell to their full height and size. There are two advantages in blanching rhubarb; first, the desirable qualities of appearance and flavor; and secondly, a saving in the quantity of sweetening material to render them agreeable to the taste.

(From the Working Farm Journal.)

PRIZE ESSAY.

KENTUCKY STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

FIRST EXHIBITION.

By Dr. R. J. Breckinridge, of Fayette County, to whom was awarded the second Premium.

ON BREEDING STOCK OF ANY KIND.

The particular stock to which the following remarks more immediately relate is the short-horn, commonly called Durham cattle. But the great principles laid down apply to all kinds of domestic quadrupeds. The Shorthorns are selected, because they are at the head of all races of cattle; and, considered as a country, the basis of whose husbandry is grass, they are at the head of the live stock interest. Anything which promotes their intelligent culture must produce, in the highest degree, the agricultural interest of the State. The single point herein discussed is *breeding*—that being, the only one embraced in this particular theme, as assigned by the State Agricultural Society. And the object aimed at is to state briefly and clearly the great principles which breeders must understand and adopt, if they would breed with certainty and with profit.

NATURE AND NATURAL LAWS.—There are two natural laws which lie at the foundation of this whole subject, both of which we must steadily regard. The first is, *like tends to produce like.* What we expect and desire in offspring, we must find in the parents. This stability and uniformity of nature is the very foundation of the whole order of the universe. We are at liberty to expect that it will be departed from for our advantage, and we do so; but it is a law that we may not trust implicitly to its force. What we mean by *pure blood or high breed* is, that the animals so designated belong to a family that carries very far and that has carried very long, the power to produce other animals having the particular qualities we prize and seek. The great law of like after like is subject, like every other law of nature, to be weakened or to be destroyed by its power, and is liable to operate to the great injury or the great advantage of man. But its existence and its fundamental importance must be recognized in every step the breeder takes.

The second of the two great natural laws alluded to above may be thus stated: *culture is capable of giving fixity and force of like after like, both for good and for evil, to the utmost extent compatible with the enduring power of the live itself.* It is impossible to set limits to the injury or to the improvement that every thing which is subject to culture is capable of while yet remaining essentially the same. While the Bible teaches us that we can create nothing, the second law teaches us that we can improve every thing that exists. These two laws give to the breeder all the control that is possible or desirable over the stock. Absolute unity, certainty, and steadfastness in the thing, and yet almost boundless variety in the modes of its manifestation—those are the great truths which the breeder must operate with in all his endeavors to perpetuate or to improve any race of animals.

FUNDAMENTAL RULES OF THESE LAWS.—In the first place it is utterly impossible for us to perpetuate *artificial* peculiarities of any kind whatever. A horse, stubbed or docked, cannot produce docked or docked colt. In the second place, natural peculiarities, congenital, as they are called, when they are uniform in the particular race, will be propagated with like uniformity; they no longe depend on the color, whether white or red or a mixture of both. In the third place those natural peculiarities, even when they are personal to the particular animal, are, to a certain extent, propagated in the offspring, than a full horse without a tail, or with a very coarse head, may be expected to have some calves with similar defects, and following up so much at least establish a family of animals with a tendency to produce in the third place, we may, by persevering neglect, or ignorance, or design, greatly reduce nature to original nothing, and, of course, to utter uselessness. The problem of breeding, therefore, is to avoid carefully all the tendencies of nature, which are numerous and powerful, to the production of all we fear. In the sixth place, we may, by docile, intelligent, and well-directed culture, learn her ways, and, by following them, secure the increased beauty, vigor, and usefulness of all we fear. In the sixth place, we may, therefore, to avoid carefully all those tendencies which are merely accidental, or, in a general sense, unnatural, and to select animals for their general perfection in the peculiarities common to the race, or in those of them which are, are liable to an excessive and special development, while, in the latter case, we may expect general excellence and improvement, which is what we want.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES FOUNDED ON THESE LAWS AND RESULTS.—A vast amount of injury is done to domestic animals of all sorts by crossing various races of each kind upon one another. No man can guess of what race, or of what mixture of races, the common cattle, horses, sheep, or hogs of the country originally came. But every man can see how few capital animals are to be found amongst any of them. This promiscuous method of breeding one variety upon another subverts the first law, and resists the uniform endeavor of nature, as applied to the whole subject of breeding. We cannot even keep up a race of half-breeds by breeding half-breeds to each other. How then can a race with a multitude of different crosses in it possibly be either uniform or valuable? To adhere tenaciously to an unmixed blood, is the very first requisite in all breeding that aims to preserve the excellence we have already secured, or to increase it, in any race of animals.

2. The question of *pure blood*, as applied to every race of animals, has already been explained as a matter of principle. As a matter of fact, in the case of each particular animal, while we are left, in a great degree, to depend on the testimony of owners and traders for extended pedigrees, yet there are natural marks well known to experienced breeders, and clearly laid down in all books which treat of the different races of animals, which render cross impossible to those who understand their business. A thorough bred Short-horn is as easily distinguished from other races of cattle as a Saxon sheep is from a Cotswold, or a race horse from a cart horse; and unless we are willing to run the risk of being qualified to do this, we must be content to trust our ignorance to chance. With regard to herd books, we are liable to form very erroneous opinions. These books are of great value, especially as any other means of advertising, and also very much as a record office of land titles is. But it is very idle to suppose that all advertisements are strictly true, or that all lands with a perfect title are rich lands. Many herd book pedigrees are, on their face, condemnatory of the animals advertised, and not a few are in open contradiction to facts. We do not guard against such evils, or that they are not sufficiently informed to do so, are amongst the reasons why they are so often disappointed in the stock they breed.

3. If I mean any thing by what I have stated already alluded to, that any countenance should be given to attempt to elevate high grade cattle to something like an equality with those of pure blood. Short-horns are very valuable, and very great variety of cattle: for our purposes in Kentucky, and in the West generally, incomparably the best race of cattle. High grades are, no doubt, a very great improvement on the common cattle, but to dignify them with the name of full blooded, and to allow them to be considered as a near approach to the pure blooded, is a very serious error, which can work nothing but injury to the stock of the country, and which can impose on none but inconsiderate breeders. If the Short-horns were a rare made by crossing several other races—which some have ignorantly pretended—even then it would be useless for us to work the race over again by new crosses. But seeing it is a distinct, peculiar, and very perfect race, created, perhaps, at first, and very assiently, by natural constantly breeding animals with their dams afterwards most carefully bred and improved by culture through many centuries, and now widely diffused and multiplied in all the finest portions of the earth; it is more wanton and foolish for those who are interested in this noble race to connive at practices so injurious to its reputation and value. If full blooded means anything else than thorough bred, then it means nothing, and is so defined, but if it means to place the grade on a level with the pure then it is mere folly or imposture.

4. This separating the pure from the grade, produced by breeding, and from all other kinds of other races, no matter how excellent, we are restricted in breeding to animals of the one race, and this universally in all breeding that aims at permanent improvement. Pure breeding, therefore, necessarily in-and-in breeding, to a certain extent. How far that principle should go, and by what means we can best avoid its supposed evil results, are questions upon which great diversity of opinion exists. In this country there is a general prejudice against in-and-in breeding; and breeders of Short-bonas generally have accustomed themselves to keep their bulls only for a few years, and then to dispose of them as remotely related to their own herds as they could obtain. It is this same feeling which has created and sustained such constant and excessive importations of Short-horns from Great Britain. In the judgement of those most qualified to judge, and who have had the best opportunities of forming an opinion, we have in Kentucky larger herds of Short-horns than any other state in the Union. The most certain and the most obvious effect of this method of breeding is to deprive any particular herd of any distinct character peculiar to itself. The general improvement of all might possible be promoted in this manner if all breeders were skillful and experienced. But the special improvement of any, to a very high degree, is nearly impossible, under such circumstances. Short-horns in England, in the best herds of pure blood and high excellence in the unequaled grass region would open a mine of wealth to the State. The culture of them, moreover, besides being amongst the most remunerative branches of rural economy, is one of the most rational and beautiful parts of the farm life of our land holders. The great attention, therefore, which is paid to them by all our agricultural societies is one of their most beneficial acts, and this little attempt to promote their objects will be accepted, at least, as a token of the satisfaction and good wishes of an old breeder.

AN IDEAL FARM.—Mr. Everett concluded his address before the New York State Agricultural Society at Buffalo with the following masterly portraiture of a perfect farm:

One more suggestion, my friends, and I relieve your patience. It has been my lot, in the pursuit of my business, to see many of the most beautiful farms in the country, and, of all the farms I have seen, the most perfect in its adaptation to the purpose for which it is intended, is that of a gentleman of this city, who has a farm of about 100 acres, within an hour's ride of the City Hall. It is not a farm of great extent, nor of great pretension, but it is a farm on which everything that is done is done well, and with a view to the production of the most perfect results. The farm is well fenced, well drained, well cultivated, well cropped, well manured, well stocked, well fed, well housed, well watered, well shaded, well fanned, well fed, well housed, well watered, well shaded, well fanned, well fed, well housed, well watered, well shaded, well fanned